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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Speaks as Asian Leader

U. S. Gold Bill Is Contested

France Stirs With More Riots

Reich Fences With Churches

Singapore Has Naval Powwow

Boston Mayor Shows Courage

PREMIER KOKI HIROTA of Japan opens the Diet by declaring his nation's responsibility is to maintain peace in Eastern Asia. The first essential to this peace is the stabilization of China itself. He speaks of the mutual understanding between Japan and Russia even after the setting up of Manchoukuo, but regrets that the Russian friendly attitude has undergone a change. He hopes for the dissolving of the harsh opinions of Russia, the United States and other powers—Before long they must come to appreciate the benevolent true intentions of Japan.

¶ The U. S. Senate struggles with whether control of the whole monetary system shall be thrown into politics. In debating the President's gold bill one real problem is whether the politicians or the economists shall fix the value of the American dollar. In the House the bill was rushed through by the "revolutionaries." In the Senate conservatives like Senators Glass and McAdoo and Owen D. Young want the bill recast so as not to scrap the Federal Reserve System. The Senate wishes to back the President—But impressive counsel pleads hard for changes.

¶ France continues to be rocked by the Stavisky fraudulent securities scandal. With mobs, largely young Royalists, rioting in the streets and besieging the lawmakers, the Chamber of Deputies arranges for a Court of Nation's Honor to investigate the scandal secretly. Premier Chautemps rushes through a bill protecting security buyers to appease popular wrath. The dismissal of a few police officials connected with the Bayonne pawnshop affair has only intensified the feeling. In the excitement the civil service employees protest their pay cuts—Public indignation produces a situation in which grave things might happen.

¶ The Little Entente ends its conference at Zagreb without being able to proclaim its unity impressively to the world as it had hoped. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia are able to agree on trade agreements and a heavier propaganda against revision of treaties, but disagree on political matters. Yugoslavia has made much friendly progress with Bulgaria, but Bulgaria sees danger to it in alliances the Little Entente has planned. The bomb that wrecked the train carrying the delegates to Zagreb was a symbol—The Balkan states still find dynamite strewn through their situation.

¶ Germany shows, through speeches of National Socialist leaders and the press, that the tension between the Reich and the Roman Catholics grows more serious. The Government resents Cardinal Faulhaber's comparison of early German life with Communism. Resented also is a Stuttgart meeting at which the Roman Catholic youth organization, attending in the forbidden uniform, hears an attack on German Christians. Several priests have been arrested. Difficulty also continues between the Reich and the dissenting Protestant pastors, who are standing their ground—Combine church and state, say some; but church never wants state to dictate.

¶ Singapore sees a British naval session. British, Australian and New Zealand naval commanders meet on the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic Charles Dreyer, commander of the British China Station, in secret to consider the fleet building of Japan and the United States, to exchange views and to make recommendations which are expected to exert an important influence in London—The on-the-spot opinions will help the Cabinet to determine its attitude in the East.

¶ The Washington Administration acts in behalf of the American private investment of $1,438,000,000 in Germany. President Roosevelt in a conference with Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, demands that American creditors be given the same treatment as the creditors of other nations. The demand is based on the cutting of interest by the Reichsbank from 50 to 30 per cent—The big stick America holds is trade reprisals.

¶ Boston political circles are treated to a genuine sensation by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. He goes outside the city, outside his party and appoints Warren W. Loomis of Needham, Mass., superintendent of supplies at $7500 a year. The new Mayor makes the choice on recommendation of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which was asked to find him the very best man. Mr. Loomis will spend about $4,000,000 a year for the city, and much more if the Mayor is able to bring all the departments under one head—Brave Mayor Mansfield, benefiting Boston, sets an example for the nation.

Mayor's Choice Indicates Policy Is Non-Partisan

Mansfield Selects Needham Republican to Spend $3,500,000

Advised by Morse

Harvard Professor Also Aided LaGuardia in Important Appointment

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's nonpolitical appointment of Mr. Warren W. Loomis to be superintendent of supplies calls attention to the fact that the new Mayor has made rapid strides toward fulfilling his reform program for Boston.

This appointment, advised by an official of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, is being acclaimed enthusiastically today by better government groups, which have long contended that the purchasing department in Boston has been one of the principal weak spots.

Boston has joined New York City in going outside political boundaries and precedent for some of its key men, with Mr. Loomis and Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who was appointed to preside over the sinking fund, as conspicuous examples of this tendency.

The Mayor's legislative program, involving some 17 bills, already filed with the Legislature, attacks most of the severely criticized conditions in the city government and goes a long way toward fulfilling the promises made in his preelection platform.

No Trumpet Blowing

Outstanding in the reform legislation of the Mayor is his bill calling for reorganization of the department of public welfare. It is highly significant of the unostentatious habits of the Mayor that he has not induced much publicity, with the result that his proposal a week ago for revamping of the welfare department received less publicity than the substantially identical proposal made by Mr. Henry L. Shattuck in his first speech as councilman yesterday.

The Mayor's welfare bill provides for a single executive head, appointed by the Mayor, with the power to name two deputy commissioners with the consent of the Mayor. There would be a board in the department, but it would serve only in an advisory capacity. These recommended changes are consistent with the evolution of welfare administration all over the nation. Experience has shown city after city that inefficiency, charges of graft and other abuses are rife when administration of relief is resided in a board without centralized responsibility.

Three petitions of the Mayor seek legislative authority for the consolidation of city departments to obtain economy and increased efficiency. In these measures are embodied an essential part of the Mayor's election promises.

Wider Advertising

Of equal importance is the bill calling for wider advertising of city contracts than is now provided in the City Record.

The Mayor yesterday announced his intention of filing another bill that would permit the centralization

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New Cuban Rule Wins Recognition Of United States

Other American Nations Expected to Speedily Follow Suit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Another page in turbulent Caribbean history was turned today, when the United States extended formal recognition to the Cuban Government of President Mendieta. Other American governments are expected to speedily take similar action.

President Roosevelt instructed the State Department to cable instructions to the American Embassy in Havana to notify the Cuban Government that this action was being immediately taken. Notification was then handed to the Cuban authorities by Mr. Freeman Matthews, American chargé d'affaires in Havana.

Mr. Jefferson Caffery will become American Ambassador to Cuba as soon as he receives credentials. Up until this moment he simply has been President Roosevelt's personal representative in the island.

Thus an interim of non-recognition running for almost five months has been brought to an end. Three major phases marked this latest hiatus in Cuban-American relations. First came the dispatch of Mr. Sumner Welles, now Assistant Secretary of State, to Cuba last summer, and the abdication of President Machado a few weeks later followed by the accession of Dr. Manuel de Cespedes. His government was immediately recognized—only to fall shortly afterward, largely because Cuban opposition to American "intervention" through the stage-managed revolution made his position untenable.

Then followed the relatively long régime of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, swept into office by a combined student and "sergeants"

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Reich and Roman Catholicism Brought Nearer to Open Split

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 23—Speeches of National Socialist leaders and press comments in different parts of Germany show clearly that the tension between the Third Reich and Roman Catholicism is growing more serious.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the National Socialist foreign policy department and editor of the Volkische Beobachter, speaking yesterday at Hanover, severely criticized Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, who in a recent sermon compared Communism with "Germanentumn," that is, early German life or manners.

"Preachers have every reason," Dr. Rosenberg declared, "to come to the Chancellery and thank Chancellor Hitler for what he has done for the German nation and the German churches. Without Herr Hitler it would have been impossible for Cardinals and pastors to preach any more."

Dr. Rosenberg added later: "When we wear the brown uniform [of the storm troopers] then we are neither National Socialists nor Protestants, but simply Germans." The National Socialists had openly declared that they respected every confession, he added, but the movement would not be allowed to become the secular arm of any confession.

During their 14 years of struggle they had had no quarrel about dogma and would not do so now. Instead they had begun a great struggle for character building. National Socialism had triumphed because it took the best from all ranks, Dr. Rosenberg concluded, and now the "fight goes on until the dream of the Holy German Empire is fulfilled."

The recent arrests by Württemberg's political police of a number of Roman Catholic priests are declared in today's press as urgently justified by reports of a meeting at Stuttgart at which it is declared provocative remarks were made against the National Socialist state.

Although legally forbidden, the Roman Catholic Youth Organization, it is reported, attended in uniform, members carrying their banners, and the meeting included an address by Prof. Karl Adam of Teubengen University which is interpreted as a direct attack upon German Christians.

Professor Adam is reported as having described the German Christians as a political propaganda movement seeking to absorb Roman Catholic youth within their ranks. He scathingly remarked: "German Christians know nothing of the prophets, only myths, fairy tales and sagas."

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Things Present

If you read or write letters, smile with V. L. I. in the northeast corner of the Editorial page.

Many a history lesson could be enlivened by starting off with an item from the day's news. Read "Getting at Root via Blossom" on the Progress in Education page.

Hm-m! Here's a garden budget of $1 a year. Read about it on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Your friend who is studying German will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

More Vocations on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The Weekly Magazine Section tomorrow will have much to interest the student of world affairs. Professor Toynbee has a strong case against nationalism, calling it a threat to happiness; Henri de Jouvenel writes on the possibility of "de-Balkanising the Balkans"; and Ernest Rann tells us about the changing face of unchanging London.

Wednesday also brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

Riches in Scenery and Mineral Resources in the High Andes

Upper Left—© E. M. Newman from Publishers Photo Service. Upper Right—Keystone. Center—Acme P. & A. Lower—The Christian Science Monitor.

Scenes in Lands Along Miss Shuler's Long Flight

Upper Left—Ruins of Inca Fortress in Peru. Upper Right—Arica, Chile, With Stronghold on the Left. Center—Carrying Silver Ore by Mule Back From Remote Mines in Peru. Lower Center—View in the Mining District

Legal Commission Is Urged to Purge American Justice

Anti-Racket Counsel Asks That Lawyers of Integrity Compose It

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A permanent, independent commission of experienced lawyers with outstanding records of public service, appointed in perpetuity and entirely free from political influence or the control of vested interests, is urgently needed to overhaul the administration of justice in the United States and keep it working effectively, according to Mr. Robert Daru, special counsel to the United States Senate Committee on Racketeering.

In an interview, Mr. Daru outlined the idea for such a commission which he has been formulating as a result of his observations while serving on special committees and the reading of "fan mail" that comes to him in response to talks on current legal topics he has been

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Monitor Writer's Cherished Visé Does Yeoman's Work in Clearing Aviation Obstacles

Miss Shuler's Clear Police Record in New York Also Helps—South America's 'Aunt' Gets Letters From Mothers All Over World

Wings Over South America
Sixth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ARICA, Chile—This is April Fool's Day in South America. The Chilean Government has celebrated the day by playing a grand joke on the passengers in the Pan American Grace Airways plane San Pablo en route from Arequipa, Peru, to Antofagasta and the passengers have enjoyed the joke more than anyone else because by it they have gained a night in the big hotel facing the ocean instead of stopping over in the far less attractive surroundings of Antofagasta. What the Lima headquarters of Pan American may be saying, faced with the difficulties of rerouting planes is, of course, another matter.

The joke began when we were just 2½ hours out of Arequipa. We had eaten our luncheon sandwiches and real apple pie. The two gentlemen from Hollywood, the young American who has an orchestra in Buenos Aires and the big business man from the Argentine and I were staring out at the vast arid wastes of Tacna and Arica.

Then we left the Peruvian side, sat down on the Chilean side and the trouble began. My own visé was in good order. It should have been since it cost the vast sum of $16.80

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

We're Listening

If some political secret is not disclosed at the coming Saturday night "Non-partisan Friendship Dinner" which friends of former Mayor James M. Curley are to give at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, then all signs fail in dry weather.

Mr. Jimmy Roosevelt, son of the President, and campaign Pythias to Mr. Curley's Damon, last year, is to be toastmaster and Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and retiring chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is to be the biggest talker, politically, officially and physically, on that momentous occasion.

¶ ¶ ¶

Now when one comes to think of it, there's mighty little missing of the concomitants which go to make up very possible political sensations.

¶ ¶ ¶

Notables Et Al

Way things look now, there'll be not far from 1000 friends of Mr. Curley in the Copley-Plaza Saturday night. Mr. Henry J. Nichols, vice-president of the Shawmut National Bank, is treasurer and sells the $10 tickets.

They say that reservations must be closed Thursday, for Judge Emil Fuchs, chairman of the dinner committees, will not stand for overcrowding.

Just think! There'll be Mr. Jesse H. Jones of Houston, Texas, chairman of the first Alphabetical recovery organization, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a spotlighter.

Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois, with whiskers that used to be called "pink," will be in the bright place.

Then the Massachusetts Senatorial constellation, Messrs. David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, will be there.

¶ ¶ ¶

Mr. Marvin McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt; Col. William C. Lyons, special assistant Postmaster-General; Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston, the Elevated and the United States Chamber of Commerce; Judge Aaron J. Levy of the New York Supreme Court, a friend of Mr. Curley's; Representative Samuel Wayburn of Texas and the House Interstate Commerce Committee chairman; and smaller fry are names on the score card for the dinner.

¶ ¶ ¶

And Old-Timers Gasp

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield is making precedents and breaking traditions at City Hall that make the old-timers there gasp for breath with surprise.

But the quiet Mayor sorta likes all this.

His appointment of Mr. Warren W. Loomis of Needham, to be Superintendent of Supplies at the salary of $7500 a year, made the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

State Savings Banks In Agreement Over Deposits Guarantee

Certain large Massachusetts savings banks that have opposed a bank deposit guarantee have compromised their differences with the result that the savings banks of the State are now unanimously behind the proposition.

The compromise was revealed at a public hearing today of the Joint Committee on Banks and Banking of the Massachusetts Legislature. The announcement was made by Mr. William H. Hitchcock, representing the Savings Bank Association, when he presented a new bill, the result of the compromise.

The two objectionable features, modified by the new bill, resulted in the agreement to limit the total assessment on the various banks to not more than 1 per cent of the bank deposits and the first assessment to one-fourth of 1 per cent, estimated to be about $5,000,000. The life of the corporation set up to administer the deposit provision was modified in the bank agreement to last until about 1937.

The committee then heard the bill of Mr. William W. Ollendorf, which would establish a fund for the guarantee of shares in cooperative banks within the Cooperative Central Bank.

Government Acts To Rip Covers Off Relief Fund Graft

Keenan Called In to Take Charge of Nation-Wide Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Tens of thousands of dollars are being spent by the Administration to run down charges of graft and "stealing" from government funds appropriated to take care of cold and hungry families of the jobless, it has been revealed here.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has called upon the Department of Justice to aid in a wide investigation of startling charges of misappropriation that have been reported in both the relief and civil works field. Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, assistant Attorney-General, who has prosecuted some of the Government's largest cases, will be in charge.

The frequency with which alleged graft is being reported is described by officials as "tremendously disconcerting," but not important in terms of money. They appear to be more concerned about the large number of localities where graft is riddling the program, than in the seriousness of any one case. Investigation and prosecutions at this time, it is hoped, will forestall later disclosure of major scandals.

Aware of the Graft

Relief officials are fully aware of the graft that is going on, they say, and they are obviously much disturbed by it. The culprits appear to be divided into two classes—local politicians who, impatient with the way patronage has been handled, are trying to get hold of civil works jobs, and small business men who are seeking a slice of the government funds.

Cases of pay roll padding have been uncovered as well as graft in the hire of trucks for civil works projects. In other cases, "rakeoffs" have been reported in the purchase of supplies for the needy, with food paid for in some cases but never delivered.

Grand jury inquiries into CWA activities have already been ordered in California and in Iowa, it was revealed yesterday, following a conference between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Keenan. No indictments have been brought yet in any cases, but it was indicated that if charges are borne out, there will be a drastic shakeup in local relief organizations. It was revealed yesterday that large-scale graft has been uncovered in one of the important midwestern states.

Protests on the curtailment of civil works program which began to flow into Mr. Hopkins within 24 hours after the announcement last Friday have now reached approximately a rate of 9000 a day. Mr. Hopkins announced last week that the 1,000,000 workers will be dropped every two weeks beginning Feb. 15 until the corps is completely disbanded about May 1.

Approved By President

This tapering off has the approval of President Roosevelt and is looked upon by many as one of the first real tests he will have to face in his recovery program. Until now, his policy has been to spend more and more freely, but the time has come when he will attempt to call the first halt on expenditures. Public protest has already begun vigorously.

The President is seeking $850,000,000 more from Congress for Mr. Hopkins at the present time. Of this $350,000,000 will be used to carry the dimininishing Civil Works Administration until May 1 and $500,000,000 to carry direct relief until an undetermined time in the future.

A high-powered campaign for continuance of the Civil Works Administration is being carried on by the United States conference of mayors which has urged local officials to telegraph the President, Congress and Mr. Hopkins their belief that the program must be continued at full strength.

Mr. Hopkins refuses to predict what the needs of the unemployed will be when the Civil Works program comes to an end on May 1. The picture as he sees it is: There are at present about 9,000,000 unemployed of whom 4,000,000 are on civil works, 4,000,000 clamoring for jobs, and the rest on relief. By May 1 he expects to see 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 picked up by public works, and 1,000,000 by seasonal industries. This will leave about 4,000,000 persons over and above the 3,000,000 which he sets as the figure of normal unemployment. "When the time comes I shall certainly say what their needs are," Mr. Hopkins declares.

Senate Fights To Put Dollar On Safe Plane

Gold Bill Critics Fear Money System Will Be Butt of Politics

Oppose Permanency

Say 40 Years' Work Developing Federal Reserve in Danger of Being Scrapped

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The stake at issue in the Senate's struggle over the President's gold devaluation bill is whether control of America's whole monetary system should be thrown into politics. Who shall control the value of America's dollar, politicians or economists? Reduced to its simplest terms this, at any rate, is the way the question looks to those who are fighting for modification of the measure.

No greater issue in fiscal legislation has come before the country in years. For example, it took 20 years to build the Federal Reserve System. The system has operated successfully, on the whole for another 20 years. The proposed legislation, modificationists believe, would, in its present form, scrap the Federal Reserve System overnight; that the work of 40 years would be wiped out or altered beyond recognition in a few days, and almost inadvertently. This is only one of the unexpected effects the bill would have as now drawn, they declare.

This is why Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia; Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, and men like Mr. Owen D. Young, Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer and others, are urging a recasting of the bill.

The odds which confront these men are indicated by the nature of the vote which the measure got in the House of Representatives. This measure, to which the word "revolutionary" might be applied without exaggeration, went through with a shout, with practically no serious debate.

Senate Approves Fundamentals

The extraordinary thing in the Senate discussion is not that the fundamental Roosevelt objectives in the bill receive hearty approval, for the most part; it is the way in which these objectives are brought about that is attacked. The "brain trust" gold experts, Prof. George F. Warren and James Harvey Rogers, have come out in the open, for the first time, in giving public testimony for the bill.

They want devaluation and stabilization. But most of the moderate "modificationists" want the very same thing. Most of them are quite prepared to accept two-thirds of the bill as written. What they object to —and object to violently—is the other third of the bill. The two sets of arguments before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee have not harmonized these differences; in fact, for the most part, the arguments did not really meet.

The only hope for the modificationists is to make their case known to the public in a short time. An overwhelming majority in the Senate wants the bill, and would ordinarily give it the same careless rubber stamp approval forthcoming in the House. But there is no question either that the modificationists are gradually rallying Senate support.

Recognizing that the measure is one of the most complicated and difficult ever to come before Congress for quick explanation of the fiscal subtleties involved, the following, at any rate, is an effort to set the major matters down point by point. First, as to the Federal Reserve System.

Reserve System Extends Far

The Reserve System, through its ability to engage in what are known as "open market transactions" plays a powerful part in controlling the amount of credit outstanding and the whole basis of prices. Its activities affect every citizen. Within limits it can stop depressions and head off dangerous "booms." It is a fiscal stabilizer and as now operated is in nonpolitical hands.

The new gold bill, however, would put into the hands of one man, the Secretary of the Treasury, the power to engage in open market transactions with the huge new $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. His operations in the credit market would overshadow the Reserve System's. The Treasury Secretaryship is essentially a political office.

Modificationists say politics have no place in dollar manipulation. Credit market operations of the Bank of England, it is pointed out, are wholly divorced from politics. If this feature of the new bill takes effect, says Mr. Young, "the Federal Reserve System is practically abolished."

Object to Permanency

The second big objection to the gold bill is that it is written as a permanent measure. It would be simple to change this. To declare the bill an "emergency measure" would be easy and would probably help it when it came to the Supreme Court. As written, the bill would make extraordinary changes in the fiscal structure of the country and would do so on a permanent basis.

The next big question is the proposed transfer of the title of the Federal Reserve Banks in their gold reserves, to the Government. Confusion is apt to arise over this objection. The modificationists, on the whole, do not object to the Govern-

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Little Entente Session Ends With Yugoslavia Threatening To Join Issue With Bulgaria

More Discord Than Unity and Consolidation Seen at Zagreb Conference; Disarmament Stand Unchanged; Treaty Revision Opposed

By R. H. Markham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Jan. 23—"Eentente" was not by any means the most conspicuous word in the conference of the Little Entente which has just concluded here. The chief divergence of view was between Czechoslovakia and Roumania on the one hand and Yugoslavia on the other over the question of the Balkan Pact signing, which, according to the foreign ministries of both Roumania and France, is imminent.

The Belgrade Government, however, has begun a vigorous campaign for rapprochement with Bulgaria which up to the present is succeeding far beyond expectations and it seems not improbable that in the near future the relation between these two Balkan-Slavic states might be much improved, at least formally.

But as recompense for such a change of front, Bulgaria would expect Yugoslavia to refuse to enter the Balkan pact, which is directed against her. Bulgaria is inclined to accept Yugoslav friendship as a counterforce to the recently concluded Greco-Turkish pact but if Yugoslavia now joins Greece, Turkey and Roumania to form a ring about Bulgaria, public opinion in Sofia will again turn against Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia cannot easily refuse to participate in an agreement where both France and the Little Entente are interested.

Disunited on Germany

In the attitude toward Germany, also, complete unity of opinion among the Little Entente states does not exist, for while Czechoslovakia unqualifiedly opposes the "Anschluss" and German expansion, Yugoslavia favors an understanding with Germany. There is a faction in Roumania as well favorable to Germany.

Consequently this first Little Entente conference of the present year signally failed to constitute a resounding demonstration of unity and Yugoslav consolidation such as was originally planned. It was to have been held two weeks ago amid brilliant festivities and demonstrations of great loyalty while the King and Queen were still at Zagreb. In the end, however, after events in Roumania caused a postponement, the conference was pushed through hurriedly more or less as a formality with the most meager contact among ministers and public, in an atmosphere of depression caused by the explosion of an infernal machine on the express train coming from Vienna the day the conference opened.

The incendiary time bomb, hidden in the international car, which went off 25 miles from Zagreb, shattered all the doors and windows and caused a fire which consumed the coach with lightning rapidity, taking three victims. The Monitor correspondent was in the burned coach.

Croatian Outrage

The outrage is believed to be a demonstration of Croat emigrees against holding the conference at Zagreb and as intimation to the world that the Croatians are in revolt against King Alexander's régime and the present organization of the state. This criminal demonstration of Croatian extremists received more attention from the Yugoslavia press bureau and from the world press than the conference itself. Police control is exceedingly strict, many arrests being made and foreign journalists themselves searched for arms on entering Zagreb; so one received an impression of discord rather than unity and consolidation.

Two matters chiefly stressed were increased trade between Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, and accentuation of the propaganda against the treaty revisionist movement.

Against Revision

It was decided to recommend to the governments acceptance of the new commercial program for 1934 which it is hoped will increase exchange of goods among the three countries concerned by one-third and according to which agricultural products of Roumania and Yugoslavia will be given preference in Czechoslovakian markets to the disadvantage of overseas trade.

In the anti-revisionist campaign the Little Entente will endeavor to show that treaty alteration means war, as Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania dramatically declared at the Slovakian city of Kosice when he met Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia there two months ago.

The usual stand of the Little Entente on disarmament was again reasserted, namely that these states are opposed appreciably to reducing their own armament and not in favor of permitting their former enemies to arm.

The three ministers, Dr. Benes, Mr. Titulescu and Mr. Jevtitch of Yugoslavia, left for Belgrade this morning after their meeting with the King of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Titulescu has to rush to Bucharest to meet the Bulgarian King who is visiting in Roumania Jan. 25.

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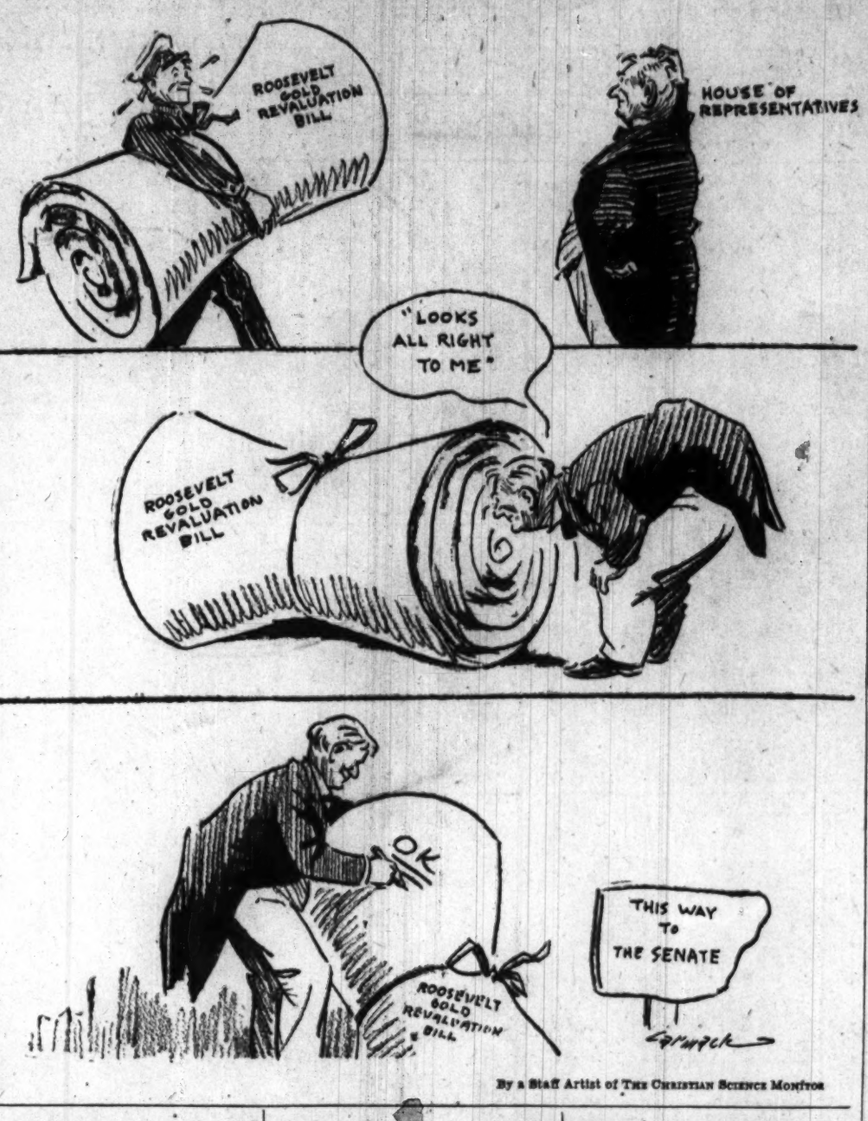

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miners' Keynote Backs President And His Policies

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23 (AP)—An "earnest determination" to cooperate with President Roosevelt in making effective the New Deal was the keynote of the joint report of the International Officers of the United Mine Workers of America submitted to the thirty-third constitutional convention here today.

"We are perhaps too closely associated with the manifold details of our daily problems to be able adequately to appraise the true value of the great progress which has been made by our union since the last convention in 1932," the report set forth. "It is a far cry from the decimated industry of that year, with its persecuted and harried workers, to the organized coal industry of 1934, with the mine workers of the country breathing the air of a new freedom."

The international officers stated that "our people feel an intense gratitude to our able and courageous President Roosevelt, who is the only President during the lifetime of most of us who has lent a helping hand to the oppressed and impoverished mine worker."

The report stated that when the National Industrial Recovery Bill was introduced in 1933 the United Mine Workers abandoned their own coal measures and "made a vigorous contribution to the National Industrial Act."

The law was characterized as equal in importance to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Senate Fights to Put Dollar on Safe Plane

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ment's taking the profit on the gold resulting from devaluation.

"It seems to me there is no question in the matter," said Mr. Young. "But the proposed transfer of title of the gold is quite another thing. The modificationists call this unnecessary and one more blow at the Reserve System. Here again it is a question of the details of a transaction and not the primary objective. But modificationists claim that details may be so badly bungled as to cause trouble for years to come."

Danger in Stabilization Fund

Another subject is the stabilization fund. Here there is a variety of opinion. All parties agree that stabilization is desirable. There is difference of opinion, however, over the proposed limits of 50 to 60 per cent dollar devaluation, and most modificationists think the ratio too low. Professor Kemmerer is particularly emphatic on this point. But most of his colleagues seem willing to chance it.

But stabilization funds are, in and of themselves, a danger to peace, it is asserted. They are likely to breed national rivalries and wars like big navies. They are the fiscal equivalents of battleships. Granted that an emergency stabilization fund is needed, the modificationists generally assert that a time limit should be set upon its use; in other words, that an international agreement for financial disarmament should be achieved as rapidly as possible.

This covers some of the major questions on which the Senate group led by Senator Glass, Senator McAdoo and others are concerned. Senator Glass goes further in his opposition to the bill than many of his colleagues. But his very intransigence is attracting attention to the less desirable features of the measure, and provoking that searching discussion which is essential for so drastic and far-reaching a measure.

Gold Bill Reported

The gold bill was reported out of committee today by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the committee with two important amendments put through by the narrow margins.

The first, adopted, 12 to 8, sponsored by Senator Glass, sets up a five-man stabilization board composed of Secretary of the Treasury, governor of the Federal Reserve System, the comptroller of the currency, and two appointees to be named by the President. The object is to substitute a board for one-man currency control put in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury by the original bill.

A second amendment, passed by the same vote, imposes a two-year time limit on the measure with authority to the President to extend it a third year. Five Democrats joined the eight Republicans on the committee to pass these restrictive amendments. The Democrats were Glass, Bulkley, Gore, McAdoo and Adams.

An amendment was also introduced by Senator Fletcher, and passed, providing that the operations of the stabilization fund should be reported only to the President and not to Congress. The bill was reported out 15 to 2.

New Board Elected For Canadian Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The newly appointed board of trustees of the Canadian National Railways, consisting of Mr. C. P. Fullerton (at present chairman of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners), Mr. F. K. Morrow of Toronto and Mr. J. E. Labelle of Montreal, assumed control of the railways on Jan. 1.

It is understood that the system will finish the year with a net operating revenue of some $6,000,000, or about the same as last year. This surplus will go toward paying interest due to public bondholders, which last year totaled around $57,000,000. The deficit will have to be made up by a vote in Parliament, as under legislation deficits cannot be allowed to pile up as a charge against the system as was the case in former years.

Edwards Heads Chilean Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 23 (By U. P.)—Señor Agustin Edwards, owner of El Mercurio, was elected president of the Chilean Newspapermen's Association yesterday.

Credit Expansion For Little Fellow Asked by Johnson

NRA's General Astute Enough to Have Stirred Senators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — With attention once more focused on the NRA by recent Senatorial attacks, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, its administrator, was today seeking some solution to the problem of credit shortage which continues to be a major drag on the Recovery advance.

He appointed Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside to be a special assistant on credit and finance, and then hastened to Capitol Hill to inform various Senators that he was not only taking steps to protect the "little fellow" against monopolistic encroachments, but also to provide credit whereby his business position will be strengthened.

Mr. Whiteside's new task, according to General Johnson, will be to study "the effect of codes upon credit and the financial structure of members of the various industries and trades, and will endeavor to formulate methods of financing to liberalize the extension of monetary credit to the manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer and consumer."

Follows Senate Attacks

In view of Senatorial concern over the alleged danger of NRA codes to the survival of the small enterpriser, the General added that Mr. Whiteside will be particularly concerned with the problems of smaller business where the difficulty of obtaining credit may be one of the severest handicaps in competition with larger enterprise.

Although General Johnson's action in behalf of freer credit follows immediately after attacks in the Senate by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, and was interpreted widely as a flank movement to beat the Senators at their own game, there is more calculation in the whole controversy than appears on the surface.

Some of the more astute observers here are crediting the NRA administrator with realizing as does his chief in the White House that opposition is healthy and that it is always dangerous to have too much of a free hand. They believe that he deliberately worked up a row with Senators Borah and Nye for the specific purpose of bringing NRA defects to light so that they might be remedied.

Certainly he must have done it deliberately, for one of the most elementary rules governing the conduct of anyone in Government office is never to attack Senators who are too powerful and their political life too long. It isn't done, unless for the specific purpose of stirring up something that has become stagnant.

Knows There Are Defects

General Johnson himself has never laid claim to infallibility. He has recognized defects in his own handiwork and sought to correct them. He has also realized the probability that there were many more defects which were too near for him to see. In the light of this, it appears quite possible that he sought to draw senatorial attack to uncover the weak spots in the NRA. It has been going along with altogether too little criticism for safety for several weeks.

What form of credit remedy the General has in mind is still his own secret. It is by now an established fact that more money must start flowing in retail channels of trade if there is to be a rapid acceleration of recovery during the coming spring and summer. As yet the consumer is too hard pressed by higher prices to be able to increase consumption. This in turn is particularly hard on the small merchant.

Some means of loosening the flow of credit to the average consumer, it is believed, would go farther to relieve the drag on recovery than any one other factor.

Praise For Carriers Of Air Mail Voiced By Mrs. Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned to the White House today after an adventurous four-day trip to Georgia. She set out last Thursday night after receiving more than 1000 guests at the congressional reception, boarded an 11:45 plane on a scheduled air route and was in Atlanta, Ga., in time for breakfast on Friday.

After spending the week-end at the President's cottage at Warm Springs, she started back by airplane yesterday morning. When the plane reached Greensboro, N. C., it was grounded because of stormy weather. Mrs. Roosevelt took the next train for Washington, arriving here in the "wee hours" this morning.

One of the first things she did was to call up the airport to inquire whether the pilot whom she left at Greensboro had arrived safely through the thick weather. He had transferred to a single-seated plane at Greensboro in an attempt to get the airmail through. The remarkable courage of "those kids who fly all alone with the airmail" was commended by Mrs. Roosevelt at her press conference.

Her interest in prison reform led the President's wife to visit the federal penitentiary at Atlanta while she was away. She said that the prison was "all one could wish," and added that the educational and parole work there was satisfactory as far as it goes.

Woman Wins Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 23—Miss Esther Porter of Upper Montclair, N. J., assistant in the Vassar Experimental Theater, has received the Betty Tipton Lindsey fellowship awarded annually by Kappa Alpha Theta, national fraternity, it has just been announced. She will study the use of dramatics in workers' cultural centers in Europe, particularly in Russia and England.

New Ship Loans Held Up Until Obligations Due Are Paid

Complete Overhauling of Subsidy System Promised by Roper Who Threatens Cancellation of Suspected Mail Contracts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Complete overhauling of the American ship subsidy system—thrown into disrepute by a recent Senate investigation—was today promised by Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, as he ordered suspension for a 60 to 90-day period of all new ship construction loans and threatened cancellation of mail contracts where irregularities are found.

According to the announcement, a careful investigation is already under way in the hands of Mr. Henry H. Heimann, director of the Shipping Board Bureau of the Department of Commerce, successor to the old Shipping Board.

The extent of obligations due the Government from construction loans and the amount of arrears in interest and amortization payment, in some cases from companies drawing mail subsidies, are given as the official reason for the house cleaning.

Easy Money Millions

It has also been stimulated by last summer's Senate investigation into ocean mail subsidies. The way in which some of the most fantastic "success" stories of the dime novel era suddenly became history at those hearings startled not only the Senate, but the Administration. The moral seemed to be that anyone who could get a Shipping Board loan and a mail contract could become a millionaire. No private capital seemed to be necessary.

The financial balance sheet of government ship loan operations, cited by Mr. Roper, indicates that many of the debtors were under the impression they would never have to repay the money. Of $145,000,000 which has been loaned since the enactment of construction loan legislation $128,000,000 is still owing to the Government, Mr. Roper showed. Of this, $40,000,000 represents sums which are in arrears. He further indicated that much of this money is owed by companies which are regularly receiving mail subsidies.

If any are actually under this impression, Mr. Roper intends to dissuade them promptly. His order reads that: "With respect to loans now in arrears, the director of the bureau will conduct conferences with all obligors to the Government, with a view to finding out the situation with respect to the fulfillment of overdue obligations and with regard to better management and greater economies. In instances where the obligors to the Government have utterly failed to live up to their contractual relations, it will be insisted that these situations be corrected, otherwise the cancellation of contracts may be recommended."

Stricter in Future

Mr. Roper further announced a new policy "of requiring greater financial responsibility on the part of those seeking government aid before the execution of future contracts" and a future emphasis on a policy "that will stabilize rather than disturb the industry." He recognized there was an excess of tonnage now and that tonnage increase could not be of any value to American shipping at this time.

The director of the bureau said he had set up joint accounts designed to give the Government reasonable control over the disposition of Government funds paid to the ship operators. This was aimed at operators who, although receiving large annual payments from the Government, had not kept up relatively small payments due on interest and amortization. In the future the Government will simply deduct what is due from what is paid out, he said.

Liner Atlantique Loss Ruled 'Complete' by Court

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—The luxury liner Atlantique, which was destroyed by fire in the English Channel Jan. 4, 1933, yesterday was declared a complete loss by a court decision and the British and American insurers were ordered to pay total insurance of 170,000,000 francs (approximately $10,370,000).

Insurance companies also were ordered to pay the costs of numerous hearings. The vessel was owned by the Sudatlantique Company. New York companies held 12,000,000 francs (approximately $732,000) of the insurance.

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Japanese Version of Issues Is Amended by Washington To All 'Possible' of Solving

Hirota, Tokyo Foreign Minister, Found None 'Intrinsically Difficult' of Settlement—Shift of American Fleet Helps Situation—Drug Control Improved

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Few authorities in the capital, governmental or otherwise, can agree with the statement of Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, that "between Japan and the United States of America there exists no question that is intrinsically difficult of solution."

They would amend Mr. Hirota's statement to say, "between the United States of America and Japan there exists no question that is intrinsically impossible of solution." And they would bend every diplomatic endeavor to settle these questions in time.

A good deal of intrinsic difficulty is still seen in the State Department over the ultimate handling of the question of China. Already officials are looking ahead to the naval conference, scheduled for next year—when vast problems of East Asian and Pacific balance of power will join with technical naval issues, to furnish one of the severest diplomatic problems of the post-war era.

But the highest circles in Washington are equally determined to avoid the hysteria which might be produced by a fundamentally grave situation.

Already President Roosevelt has taken two steps which have great bearing on the Pacific problem. While adhering in name to the Hoover-Stimson non-recognition doctrine, he has done absolutely nothing to render that policy positive. He has even refrained from any comments in his remarks on foreign affairs which could be construed as reiterating the policy.

More important than this diplomatic restraint, are the plans for withdrawal of the American fleet from the Pacific next summer. That event, to be accompanied by personal participation of the President in an Atlantic review, already looms large as a positive gesture of friendliness toward Japan. If the return of the fleet to the Pacific could be delayed, the effects would be enhanced.

An important source of friction between the United States and Japan has just been materially eased, almost imperceptibly. That was the order of the League of Nations Council, issued three days ago, reversing the previous decision of the Opium Advisory Committee, and replacing Manchoukuo under fullest anti-narcotic restrictions as they apply to other nations signatory to the Geneva treaties.

Until this decision was taken, the prospect loomed of Manchoukuo as a center of illicit drug traffic, with early and very serious results on American attempts to insulate the nation against the peril. Both Manchoukuo as a producer under government monopoly—using Jehol raw opium—and as a trans-shipping point for drugs from other Asiatic countries, had been threatened until the Council's action.

Anti-Militarist Color Tinges Questions Put To Japanese Cabinet

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—An anti-militarist tenor marked the first interpellation in Japan's Imperial Diet today, when members of the Cabinet completed their statements of policy and declared questioning in order.

It was a spirit in tune with the plea for peace and "understanding" voiced by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, upon whom greatest attention was focused as the Diet was reconvened today.

Count Yoshinori Futaara opened by criticizing the Government for permitting publication of inflammatory articles and predictions of war, without specifically mentioning a recent magazine interview with Vice-Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu or a fictional account of a Japanese-American war recently widely publicized in the United States. There was a chorus of guarded ministerial agreement.

Militant Article Quoted

In an interview published in the magazine Gendai, Admiral Suetsugu, commander of the navy's combined fleets, was quoted as warning that Japan must prepare to defend itself against "America's policy of hostility encircling Japan by every possible means."

"The so-called national spirit fostered by such incitations is not the true spirit of Nippon, in which an international outlook is inherent. The true Samurai spirit seeks to prevail without fighting," Count Futaara declared.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Wide World

Koki Hirota

"I quite agree," said Premier Makoto Saito.

The Home Minister, Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, in charge of censorship, said the Government is acting to control such publications.

American Friendship Desired

Mr. Hirota told the Diet that "between Japan and the United States of America there exists no question that is intrinsically difficult of solution." He said that Japan "fervently desires American friendship."

At the same time he said "it is most surprising and regrettable" that Soviet Russia should direct "unwarranted criticisms against Japan."

He told the legislators that the Japanese Government believed "proper adjustment of the tripartite relationship between Japan, Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union was of paramount importance for the tranquillity of East Asia."

Comments on Manchoukuo

The Foreign Minister gave the question of Manchoukuo, the nation which Japan sponsored in Manchuria, first place in his address. He referred at once to the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations last year, giving as his reason "that there was no agreement between Japan and the League on the fundamental principles of preserving the peace in East Asia."

Mr. Hirota said that relations between Japan and "friendly powers in general" became closer and more cordial following the empire's withdrawal from the League.

He referred to the approaching coronation of Mr. Henry Pu Yi as Emperor of Manchoukuo with the words "a decision is about to be made on the establishment of a monarchial régime which has been so eagerly awaited by all her (Manchoukuo's) people and which will go far to solidify the foundations of Manchoukuo" as a nation.

He described the Japanese Government as having a serious responsibility for the maintenance of peace in East Asia and as having made a firm resolve "in that regard." He said the most important essential to peace in Eastern Asia, however, was "the stabilization of China herself."

Rehabilitation of China

"Our Government," said the Foreign Minister, "sincerely hopes for the political and economic rehabilitation of China. It hopes that she will be able to unite with Japan in performing the obvious mission of both Japan and China: to contribute, through mutual aid and cooperation, to the peaceful development of their part of the globe."

The discussion of relations with Russia ended on a note of optimism, for he said: "I am sure that before long the Soviet Union must come to appreciate fully the true intentions of Japan."

Then he turned directly to the question of relations with the United States and said:

"I am confident that the United States will not fail to appraise correctly Japan's position in East Asia."

Temporary estrangement of the peoples of Japan and the United States was brought about, he said, by the outbreak of "the Manchurian incident." But he continued, he believed America would come to realize "Japan's rôle as the stabilizing force in East Asia."

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Stavisky Scandal Awaits Judgment Of Court of Honor

Royalist Students in Paris Stage Riots in Vicinity of French Chamber

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 23—Constitution of a special commission or "court of the nation's honor" to investigate all parliamentary and official responsibilities in the Stavinsky scandal appeared certain following the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies today.

While the Deputies were voting on a project to protect public savings which excluded from enterprises such as banks that sell financial securities to the public anyone convicted of certain fraudulent crimes, a delegation of parties of the Left met to elaborate a proposal for such a commission which would satisfy all political groups.

The Government has indicated that it would not be opposed to a commission composed of members of the Chamber and Senate and certain magistrates of the higher courts.

Plan Approved by Socialists

The Socialists also, who rejected the Opposition's demand for a regular parliamentary investigating committee, signified today their approval of this sort of special body charged with clearing up the political and administrative complicities in the affair of the fraudulent bonds of the Bayonne Credit Municipal which continues to disturb the whole French internal situation.

The principal difference between the proposed "court of the nation's honor" and an ordinary investigating commission is that the court's inquiry would be kept completely secret and only its final results revealed, while proceedings of a parliamentary commission would necessarily be public.

Students Lead Disturbances

Serious manifestations in the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies last night, when more than 1000 police and armed guards had to be employed to repress rioting, revealed the extent to which the populace remains stirred by the scandal and its implications.

Although these street manifestations are staged almost entirely by Camelots du Roi, an organization of royalist sympathizers consisting, mostly of students, they are by no means insignificant because they are regarded sympathetically by a remarkably large section of French opinion, at least in Paris and the larger towns. Thus the potential importance of these manifestations extends beyond such rather boyish acts as putting benches on street car tracks and marching through streets singing imprecations against the deputies and police.

Another manifestation was held last night in the vicinity of the City Hall where several thousand public employees staged a protest against salary reductions and also against the Government in connection with the Stavisky affair.

Their indignation was particularly aroused by a second financial scandal which has just come to light and which touches them more closely. A certain Georges Alexandre has been arrested on charges of fraud and theft from the Bank des Fonctionnaires, of which he was the founder and director, as well as director of a number of other financial enterprises.

It is reported that Alexandre had been under police surveillance for a number of years.

Several Police Disciplined

The first results of the administrative investigation appeared yesterday when the Cabinet took disciplinary measures against several high police officials implicated in the Stavisky affair. Xavier Guichard, director of judicial police, is being allowed to retire on a pension. M. Ducloux, head of the criminal investigation department, is relieved of his duties for the present at least, and four other police commissioners are suspended pending further investigation.

The press today is inclined to consider these moves surprisingly mild in view of the numerous charges of laxity and negligence brought against the police for their failure to take action against Stavisky despite the fact that they were in possession of precise reports recounting his fraudulent activities.

Centralization of Forces

To complete these disciplinary measures the Government has deposited at the Chamber of Deputies a project for reorganization of the police. Essentially it consists of a stronger centralization under the Minister of the Interior of all police forces. The police judicaire, formerly under the Prefecture of Police, is to be fused with the Sûreté Général which is a sort of French Scotland Yard.

A further significant complication of the affair has appeared in the alleged disappearance from the court files of a large number of important pieces of documentary evidence in the Stavisky case.

At the same time, political confusion has been increased by an incident at the Palais de Justice, where M. André Hesse, a Deputy and former lawyer for Stavisky, came to blows with another lawyer who resented his continued appearance in the Court House. On the other hand, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, and M. Anatole de Monzie, Minister of Education, appear to have been fully cleared of charges that they were implicated in the Stavisky scandal.

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Gen. Senjuro Hayashi

Hayashi Defends Emergency Action

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Gen. Senjuro Hayashi in his first statement since succeeding Gen. Sadao Araki as Minister of War said today he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

"Army policies for coping with the emergency confronting the Empire already have been determined and will not be changed," he said.

Nevertheless, it was the consensus of political writers that regardless of policy the new personality in the War Office will mean less army interference in non-military political matters.

General Araki was appointed a member of the Supreme War Council today.

Germans Plan Court To Punish News Men

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP) — German journalists henceforth will be subject to discipline by special professional courts to be established under a decree issued today by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, and Herr Franz Guartner, Minister of Justice.

The measure stipulates that a district press court function at the seat of every state press association with a court of appeals in Berlin. The courts will consist of a presiding judge and an unspecified number of associates, including an equal number of publishers and editors. All judges will be appointed.

Penalties the courts may decree range from monetary fines to the most extreme form—namely, striking a defendant's name off the National Socialist journalists' list, which means loss of the right to work in the profession. The Government already had acted to do away with the freedom of the press as generally interpreted elsewhere through the law making newspapermen public officials. The law does not apply to foreign newspapermen in Germany, but only to Germans or foreigners working for German newspapers.

Greenland's Mountains Of Ice Found Receding

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23 (AP)—Evidence that Greenland's mountains of ice are receding has been found by University of Michigan explorers, who have just returned after a year and a half in the Far North.

Four hundred miles north of the arctic circle, in front of the great Cornell Glacier, the party found a note written in 1896 by the late Prof. R. S. Tarr of Cornell University, one of the first white men to see the glacier.

Professor Tarr had torn a sheet from his notebook, written a few words to indicate he was leaving it at the edge of the ice and placed the paper between two flat slabs of stone, over which rocks were piled to form a monument. When the Michigan men found it 37 years later, the marker was about three-fifths of a mile from the front of the glacier, indicating that the ice had receded that much.

Coöperation Called Policy Of Mexican Government

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 23 (By U. P.)—His attitude at the Pan-American conference accorded with the nation's international policy of continental and universal coöperation, Dr. Jose Manuel Puig Casauranc declared here at a luncheon in his honor.

Mexico's position and views were inspired by President Rodriguez and Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the Foreign Minister told the diplomatic corps, after thanking Argentine Ambassador Uriburu. "Our task now," Señor Uriburu said, "is to endeavor to obtain something real from the good ideas at Montevideo."

Quake Fatalities Set at 1300

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A total of nearly 1300 fatalities in the earthquake which rocked India last week was reported yesterday in official information received by the India Office. It was pointed out, however, that the estimate included only the provinces of Bengal and Bihar Orissa.

Tax Concessions Voted by States To Help Distress

Interest on Delinquencies Generally Called Off Through Nation

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Moves to shift, reduce and stagger the heavy property tax burden have been made in more than a score of states, a survey just issued shows.

Legislatures eager to make collections less painful to distressed owners of both real and personal property have devised many ways to give the principal contributor a breathing space.

Gov. Guy Park of Missouri has just signed a bill reducing interest charges and penalties on 1932 delinquent taxes on both real and personal property from 16 to 6 per cent, and on 1931 taxes from 26 to 6 per cent.

Delinquencies extending back to 1885 in Arkansas may be redeemed under an act extending until April 10 the time for paying the equivalent of one year's taxes.

One billion dollars were slashed off the Ohio tax duplicate, reducing assessments by $22,000,000.

Illinois renounced its share of real estate taxes due on 1934 taxes, thereby taking a load of $35,000,000 off real estate taxpayers outside of Chicago.

Montana deferred the delinquency date on 1933 taxes until March 1; California granted a short moratorium on local property tax payments; Washington gave its delinquents an extension; Idaho deferred interest and penalty charges on the past three years' delinquencies.

Kansas extended until Jan. 1, 1935, the time in which property owners may redeem land sold for taxes without payment of penalty, interest or court costs; West Virginia extended its redemption period one year; Iowa postponed delinquent tax sales.

Kentucky cut its rate in Louisville from 10 to 6 per cent, Utah approved discounts on advance payment of taxes, California provides for installment payments.

Governor Talmadge of Georgia cut the state ad valorem constitutional tax levy from 5 mills to four; Mississippi made it possible for delinquent taxpayers to become eligible to vote in primaries by simply paying a poll tax; Wyoming eliminated a one-tenth mill levy for county bridge construction.

Two Get Life Terms In Hackett Kidnaping

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Giving life imprisonment to two kidnapers, Illinois yesterday served notice it means business in its efforts to crush out this new racket. In a speedy trial, the two kidnapers, Frank Souder and Gail E. Swolley, down-state resort keepers, were convicted of kidnaping James Hackett, a gambler of Blue Island, suburb of Chicago. Mr. Hackett had been twice kidnaped. A third defendant, Julius Augustus Jones, is to tried later this week.

Five Convicts Recaptured

LANSING, Kan., Jan. 23 (AP)—Hard shooting possemen ended the criminal career of Bob (Big Boy) Brady, who led six other Kansas penientiary convicts over the wall last Friday morning. Brady, a life termer who thrice has escaped from prison, was shot Sunday near Paola, Kan., after he had made a futile effort to rally his three companions with a cry of "let's fight" as a posse of peace officers approached.

His three companions—Tommy McMahan, Fred Cody and Benjamin Young—were recaptured and returned here.

Their return and the killing of their leader accounted for five of the seven fugitives. Charles Clifton McArthur was taken into custody at Kansas City Sunday.

Firing Squad for Kidnapers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Execution by an army firing squad as the mandatory sentence for a kidnaper convicted and sentenced before the return of his victim was proposed in a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Snyder (D.) of Pennsylvania. His measure calls for life imprisonment for persons taking part in or aiding in kidnaping involving interstate or foreign transportation, and the extreme penalty for the person actually committing the offense.

Loans Denied Code Violators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Jan. 23—Violators of the National Petroleum Code will be denied loans by the banks here as a result of an agreement, proposed by Mr. La Vergne F. Guinn, special agent of the Attorney-General of the United States, in charge of oil prosecutions here. The agreement, which may be adopted in other localities, bases the refusal of loans to code violators on the ground they are subject to large fines, and therefore are poor risks.

A NEW YORK HOTEL with a NATIONWIDE PATRONAGE

Tangible things, such as superior location and luxurious accommodations, are important to any modern hotel . . . But even more important is that *intangible thing*—good will . . . The combination of both these factors helps to explain why the Duane is patronized by people from all parts of the country . . . Among those represented on our registration books are many Monitor readers . . . Room with private bath, $3, $3.50, $4.

2-room suites begin at $6

● garage connections ●

HOTEL DUANE
MADISON AVE. at 37th ST.
NEW YORK CITY

Democracy Forsaken, Arthur Meighen Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During the past 16 years a large part of the world has forsaken democratic principles of government, said Mr. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Canadian Senate in a recent address here before a combined meeting of the Y. M. C. A.'s and men's clubs, referring in his talk to Italy, Germany, Russia and Austria. In that time 180,000,000 of people have substituted other forms of government for the Jeffersonian.

Democracy is bound to fail, he warned, unless people understand the principles upon which it can succeed. Intelligent and patriotic attention must be given the problems of the nation. Political stability and economic security must be combined in the government.

Those who have the responsibility and the execution of the laws in their care must be treated by the public with something more in the nature of sobriety, he contended. Otherwise the institutions under which we live may be upset.

Row of Stitches on Tiny Label Starts Reforms of Dress Code

Miss Frances Perkins Participates in Ceremony at New York—Authority's Insignia Attest Standard Wages and Conditions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—With a touch on the wheel of an electric sewing machine, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, started a needle that made a neat row of stitches fastening a tiny label to the placket seam of a gay print dress here yesterday.

This simple ceremony set in motion machinery by which the Dress Code Authority is preparing to banish forever from that industry the sweat shop conditions which Thomas Hood immortalized in the "Song of the Shirt."

The label, which Miss Perkins was the first person to attach to a garment, will be issued only to manufacturers who have complied with the regulations of the code as to hours, wages and conditions of labor agreed upon by all branches of the industry.

Carries Manufacturer's Number

Each label is about 1½ inches long and bears a number indicating the name of the manufacturer who produced the garment. By this number, each garment bearing a National Recovery Administration insigne may be traced directly to the manufacturer who turned it out. Already the Dress Code Authority's vaults are stacked to the ceilings with millions of Blue Eagle labels to be distributed to manufacturers.

The label signifies a 35-hour week, a minimum wage for skilled and unskilled labor, elimination of child labor and of work carried on in tenement houses, basements, unsanitary buildings or in structures where the fire risk is considerable.

Miss Perkins, who made the trip from Washington to New York especially to sew on the label and take part in the ceremonies inaugurating the provisions of the code, looked surprised when she saw the large sewing machine provided for such a tiny bit of sewing.

"I thought it was going to be by hand," she whispered to some friends who greeted her. "I can do it very well by hand."

When the needle had stitched down one side of the label the thread snarled and broke. Miss Perkins waved aside assistance, readjusted the thread and re-threaded the needle herself. During a short address when the sewing was done, however, the Secretary of Labor remarked that machines had not proved their superiority for that piece of work.

Secretary Prefers Hand Work

"Any woman in the room could have sewed the label on by hand in one-hundredth the time it took to do it on the machine," she said.

Inauguration of the code of fair competition in the dress industry was one of the most significant forward steps, because cutthroat competition has been responsible for employment conditions among the workers, Miss Perkins declared.

"I am particularly glad to see this label system representing the Government, employers and workers," she continued. "This industry is as well adapted as any in the United States to take upon itself the responsibility of carrying out such a code."

Mr. Byres Gitchell, deputy administrator of the National Recovery Administration and director of the code, presided. Among other speakers were Mr. Lew Hahn, formerly president of the National Retailers Drygoods Association; Mr. David Dubinsky, of the International Garment Workers' Union, and Mr. Julius Hoffman, of the Joint Board of Dress and Waist Makers.

A large delegation of club women and representatives of civic organizations also attended the ceremonies.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIALTIES for Daily Use

See your S-W Dealer for these and many others

S-W FLOOR-WIPE
Cleans waxed and varnished floors

S-W FLAXOAP
Pure linseed oil soap for daily general cleaning.

S-W TOUCH-UP BLACK
Handy can and brush.

Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free book containing 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Come for Excitement

OR TO GET AWAY FROM IT

HAVE you an urge to do things? Vent it in a holiday at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Ride it out on the hard-packed sand. Turn it loose on our squash courts. Dozens of such diversions are here for people like you.

Or, if you want *escape* from hurly-burly, we offer broad ocean decks, lazy sun chairs, cheerful rooms, music. So come to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall where rest and recreation abound along with superb food and deep, refreshing sleep.

You can do it very reasonably right now. Rates are moderate. American and European plans. Write for reservations. Christian Science church in our block.

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Mellow... Smooth

Starts the day gaily . . . ends it serenely . . . this rich hot drink made from fine Brazilian and Colombian coffee-beans . . . mellow and smooth because 97% of caffeine is removed. Get it from your grocer. Or send 15c for generous sample. Please use coupon. (Only one sample to a family.)

Kellogg's KAFFEE-HAG
(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (38)M1.33
M.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Humane Service Of Animal Society Told in Figures

Dr. Rowley Is Reëlected Head at Annual Meeting of the Organization

The sixty-sixth annual round-up of figures by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today is supposed to tell the story of a humanitarian movement that served the interests of 40,000 people in 1933.

But a statistical gauge of alleviated suffering is like measuring the amount of water gushing from a spring to find out what it does for the welfare of a community.

One worker of the society rescued a whole harnful of half-starved animals recently from certain extinction and suffering—yet it shows in the annual report as merely one of 5534 complaints investigated by the local branch of the national organization.

Or it appears only as one of 119 prosecutions carried on for unpardonable cruelty. That 109 of these prosecutions brought convictions indicates the thoroughness of a form of policing the badge of which is a symbol of state police power in enforcing anti-cruelty laws.

These semi-police units comb the Commonwealth in automobiles operating from eight headquarters in all parts of the State. Only those who attend the annual meeting and listen to the report of the president hear of the untold sufferings prevented and alleviated by this corps of workers who traveled 161,184 miles in 1933.

Small animals humanely put to sleep during the year numbered 14,710. At its Angell Memorial Hospital, 8625 cases were cared for. President Francis H. Rowley's report revealed that society speakers talked to 735,182 people at last year's 13 lectures.

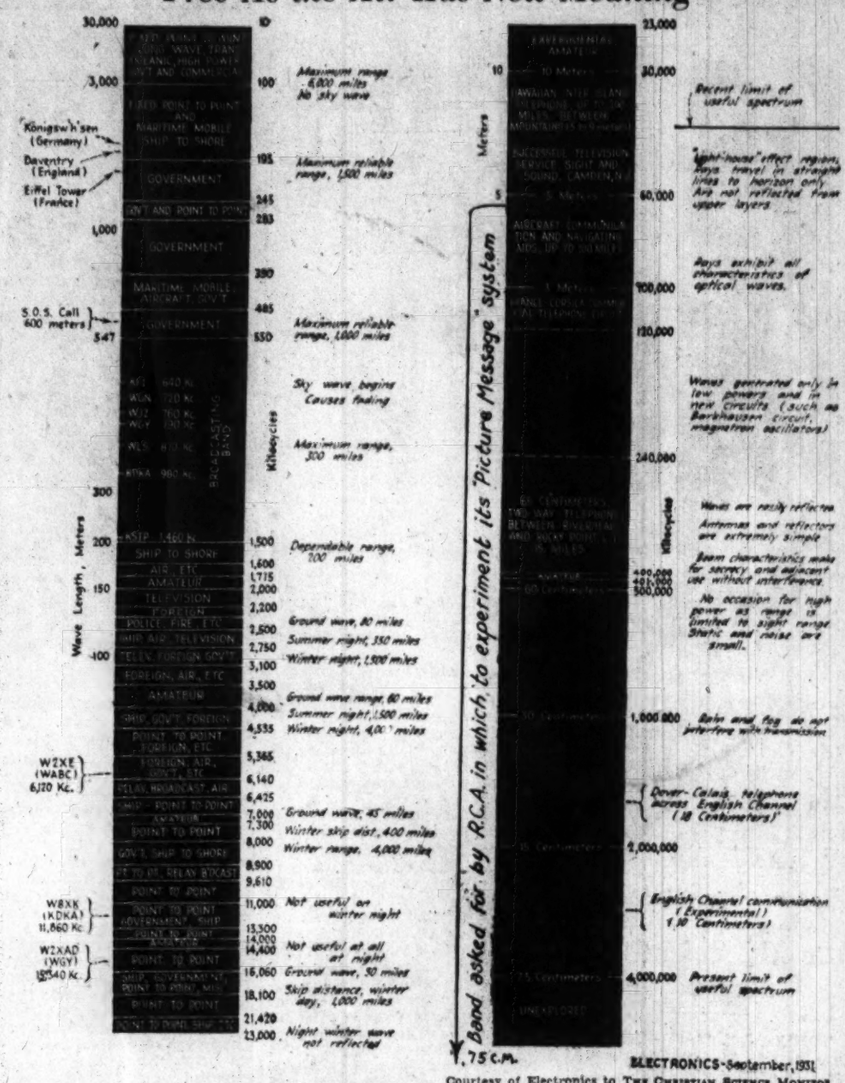
These reports counteract a current supposition that with the disappearance of "Old Dobbin" from city streets, the society—known in the past as the best friend of the horse—"has nothing to do."

"Nothing to do!" is hardly a phrase to apply to a society that has never been busier in its history. As a matter of fact, who says the horse has disappeared? The society's workers want to know.

Startling as it may seem, there are still 40,000 horses in Massachusetts and 5000 in Greater Boston, it is revealed. In Boston alone, the society last summer furnished horses with 25,281 drinks at established watering troughs. At the rest station in Methuen an average of 35 horses have been cared for. And many of the more than 5000 complaints investigated had to do with cruelty to horses.

At the business meeting Dr. Francis H. Rowley was reëlected president; Charles G. Bancroft and William Dana Orcutt, vice-presidents; Albert A. Pollard, treasurer; Guy Richardson, secretary.

Free As the Air Has New Meaning


Wave Length, Meters
Kilocycles
Meters
Kilocycles
Maximum range, 6,000 miles No sky wave
Königswusterhausen (Germany)
Daventry (England)
Eiffel Tower (France)
Maximum reliable range, 1,500 miles
S.O.S. Call 600 meters
Maximum reliable range, 1,000 miles
Sky wave begins Causes fading
Maximum range, 300 miles
Dependable range, 100 miles
Ground wave, 80 miles
Summer night, 350 miles
Winter night, 1,500 miles
Ground wave range, 60 miles
Summer night, 1,500 miles
Winter night, 4,000 miles
W2XE (WABC) 6,170 Kc.
Ground wave, 45 miles
Winter skip dist., 400 miles
Winter range, 4,000 miles
W8XK (KDKA) 11,860 Kc.
Not useful on winter night
W2XAD (WGY) 12,540 Kc.
Not useful at all at night
Ground wave, 30 miles
Skip distance, winter day, 1,000 miles
Night winter wave not reflected
Recent limit of useful spectrum
"Light-house" effect region. Rays travel in straight lines to horizon only. Are not reflected from upper layers
Rays exhibit all characteristics of optical waves.
Waves penetrate only to low powers and in new circuits (such as Barkhausen circuit, magnetron oscillators)
Waves are really reflected. Antennas and reflectors are extremely simple
Beam characteristics make for secrecy and adjacent use without interference
No occasion for high power as range is limited to sight range. Static and noise are small.
Echo and fog do not interfere with transmission
Dover-Calais telephones across English Channel (10 Centimeters)
English Channel communication (Experimental) (1.50 Centimeters)
Present limit of useful spectrum
Band asked for by R.C.A. in which to experiment, its "Picture Message" system
7.5 C.M.
ELECTRONICS-September, 1931

Courtesy of Electronics to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Radio Frequency Chart Up to Date

In this chart, readers may note, in the right-hand column, the ultra short-wave band (below five meters) for which the R. C. A. has asked permission to roam experimentally to find the best frequencies for its projected picture message system. This band has several hundred times as much "room" in the air as the radiocasting band shown in the left-hand column, which has been recently extended to 1600 kilocycles. This means that in addition to the contemplated radio facsimile services, there remains plenty of room for radiocasting channels in the ultra short waves. Instead of chopping off music at 5000 cycles, which is done today in most radiocasting, the new ultra short band would accommodate channels of 10,000 cycles with improved music.

Telephone Poles for Cordwood

* * *

Ultra Short-Wave Radio Sets 25 Miles Apart Are Proposed

* * *

Lines of ultra short wave transmitters set up like telephone lines across the country relaying "picture messages" by radio waves instead of telephone wires is forecast in an application just filed by the Radio Corporation of America to experiment in the ultra short wave channels between 3.5 meters and .75 meter and asking authority to erect a group of experimental stations between New York City and Camden, N. J., as the first links in the system.

Facsimile reproduction of letters, telegrams, pictures, checks, newspaper pages, and other forms of printed or written matter would be relayed from city to city in a matter of a few seconds by the new system set up by the R. C. A. This new form of communication may ultimately affect other standard forms of communication, it is estimated.

In the future a business man's secretary may take a letter or an editor may take a newly-made-up page, insert it in the radio facsimile sender, and it will be delivered in seconds to another city, the former, perhaps, for identification and the latter page to be reset and printed locally in that city.

News With Breakfast

Predicted furthermore, in the new R. C. A. facsimile system, is the day when the owner of a radio facsimile set may switch it on upon retiring and wake up the next morning to find news and advertising matter printed upon its cylinder for his morning perusal. Decentralization of great publishing plants is seen when newspapers instead of being sent through the mails late will be sent piecemeal by the facsimile system and be printed the same day in a number of cities throughout the country.

Ultra short waves, unlike ordinary radiocast waves, have the same characteristics as light in that they travel in straight lines and cannot bend. Curvature of the earth's surface therefore limits the distance they can be sent to about 25 miles.

In the experimental system proposed by the RCA relay transmitters would be set up in the Empire State Building, because of its great height, New Brunswick, Trenton and Camden, N. J., the latter city being the location of the R. C. A.'s laboratories. Ultimately the R. C. A. may develop a type of "repeater transmitter" that can be mounted upon lofty poles, masts or towers.

Air Now Overcrowded

That the radiocast band is crowded nearly everyone is aware particularly on evenings when stations crowd the dial and interfere with each other's reception. In order to alleviate this, the North American radio-telegraph conference at Mexico City gave the United States permission to occupy the 1500 to 1600 meter band just below the present radiocast band. But in time even this is sure to be filled with its quota of stations.

The situation is further peculiarly aggravated since, in order to get good local coverage, many radiocast stations step up their power so that their local listeners may hear well and, at the same time, cause interference with outside stations.

The obvious solution to this would be the pioneering of these ultra short waves for radiocasting. This new form of radio transmission could be done by transmitters located on the highest points in each city spreading their radiocast energy like an umbrella over the city and to all radio sets within physical sight of the transmitter. Direct point-to-point transmission of this kind would require less power and here would be truly local radio service.

A service on these ultra short waves would have to be pioneered and a great mass of listeners reëducated into building and buying sets that could tune in upon these low waves. And it may be done for the pioneering spirit still burns among radio amateurs. Who knows but what perhaps a KDKA of the "ultra shorts" lurks in the background ready to make more radio history.

A. D. H.

Theaters

Mr. Barry's Cradle Song

Wilbur Theater, Boston — Arthur Hopkins presents "State of Grace" ("The Joyous Season"), a new comedy by Philip Barry, with Lillian Gish, staged by Mr. Hopkins. production designed by Robert Edmond Jones. First performance, Jan. 22, 1934.

The American drama seems to have turned a corner. Mr. O'Neill abandons cynicism for gentle comedy and the struggle for faith. Mr. Barry drops smart comedy for a study of social and religious adjustment.

Symbolically turning his back on Park Avenue, Mr. Barry sets his new piece on Beacon Hill, Boston. But his people are not Lowells and Cabots. They are a large Irish family who have got on. But they are not happy. Because of the desirability of economy, they are all living—eight of them—in the big Boston house, much farther removed than the geographies indicate from the farm, "Goodground," on which they grew up by the Merrimack. Two of them have married Brahmins. Worldly interests rule them.

On Christmas Eve they await the arrival of an older sister who had left them 12 years before for reasons which are left obscure until she appears in the garb of a nun. This is Christina (Miss Gish), who in a way holds their fate in her hands because their father has provided in his will that she may choose for her own either the farm or the town house. The family hope she will take the farm, which is of no use to them now. After Christmas dinner at the farm, they are willing to let her have the house. Through her influence, the family group is to be broken up: the oldest brother, acting in loco parentis, is going to better opportunities in New York, with a bride; a bickering couple are reunited and go off to live by themselves; a lovesick girl is restored; one of the brothers resumes his political career.

All this, you will notice, is as unlike the Barry you know as could well be. It has something of Mr. Shaw's loquacity, of the quietude of the Sierras, of the simple humanity of "The Cherry Orchard," of the religious implications of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Nevertheless, there is an individual touch in the theme. We do not remember another play based on the idea that the best thing that can happen to a family-worshiping group is its dispersal.

The production is admirably conceived, and without doubt will grow with exercise. On the opening night it was keyed too low. Perhaps a little pruning might make the first act get under way a little more promptly. Miss Gish gives an incandescent impersonation of the nun who so gently guides her relatives. Others in the cast are Eric Dressler, Jane Wyatt, Jerome Lawler, Barry McCallum, Alan Campbell, John Eldredge, Florence Williams, Moffat Johnston, Mary Kennedy, Kate Mayhew and Mary Hone. L. A. S.

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Plymouth Theater—Cornelia Otis Skinner presented her latest dramatic sequence, "The Loves of Charles II." Week beginning Jan. 22, 1934.

As in her portrayals of the Empress Eugénie and the Wives of Henry VIII, these six women are brilliantly set forth. In fact, the sharpness of Miss Skinner's differentiation of character is at times positively startling.

A broken-hearted Henrietta Maria, in exile in her native France; an outrageous, flamboyant, browbeating Lady Castlemaine; a sly Frenchwoman feigning an innocence she does not feel; a Dutch girl in a tavern (perhaps the least convincing of them all); a saucy, cockney-tongued Nell Gwyn and a gauche, neglected Queen Catharine of Braganza—these last two being the ones who best loved Charles. And behind these figures the King himself, the Merry Monarch whose eyes remained sad whatever he did, because, as his mother knew, he disliked to face unpleasant facts.

Miss Skinner makes no concession to our judgment of the English seventeenth century—its coarseness of thought and speech. Whoever recalls his Restoration drama will understand. Relish it or not, one must applaud the authenticity of Miss Skinner's setting and her own distinguished artistry.

Preceding the sequence were three character sketches, one at least being new to this reviewer—"Lynch Party," which was impressive in its new note of strength and tragedy.

M. W.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"STATE OF GRACE" (Wilbur). Arthur Hopkins presents Lillian Gish in this new comedy by Philip Barry. 8:20.

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER (Plymouth). "The Loves of Charles II." Solo-drama. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Guy Robertson and Nancy McCord sing some pleasant numbers in this new musical romance. Betty Starbuck and Andrew Tombes provide the comedy element. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN — "S. O. S. Iceberg," the film made in Greenland with the help of the Danish Government. Also "Right to Romance," with Ann Harding. 2:20, 4:57, 7:35, 10:10.

METROPOLITAN—"All of Me," with Fredric March, Mary Pickford, in person, appears in part of "The Church Mouse." 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:10, 8:25, 10:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "His Double Life," with Lillian Gish and Roland Young. Presented by Arthur Hopkins. Adaptation of Arnold Bennett's "Great Adventure." Also "Convention City." Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:06, 4:41, 7:18, 9:58. Fenway at 2:19, 4:55, 7:31, 10:07.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY — Zane Grey's "Thundering Herd." Something for lovers of "the great open spaces." Modern at 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Scollay at 10 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

KEITH'S—"I Am Susanne," with Lilian Harvey and Gene Raymond. The Piccoli take part in some scenes. 10:20 a. m., 12:36, 2:30, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40.

BOSTON—Doris Kenyon in person. Film feature, "As Husbands Go." 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:15, 7:29, 10:36.

STATE—Ann Harding in "Gallant Lady," with Clive Brook. 12:50, 3:06, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Open House Concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN — Bruins vs. Detroit. 8:30.

Other Events

"RUSSIAN DRAMA"—Lecture in series by Mr. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, subject, "Older Russian Drama." In Harvard Hall, Harvard University. 8.

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS — Madame Maurice Muret lectures, subject, "France Looks at Her Neighbors." Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8.

ARTHUR SHEPHERD — The composer of "Horizons: Four Western Pieces," which will be played by the People's Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoon, lectures on this composition and plays excerpts from it. Public Library lecture hall. 8:15.

TOMORROW

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—"The Polish Corridor," lecture by Sir Herbert Ames. 11:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Egyptian Crafts," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Aviation Day. Amelia Earhart, guest speaker. Two-way communication between pilot of passenger plane and officials at luncheon in Statler Hotel. 12:15.

OPEN-AIR DOG SHOW—Ladies' Dog Club will walk prize-winning dogs in Public Garden at 10:30 a. m.

CWA to Restore Part of Wage Cut To State's Needy

Ruling From Washington Returns About $200,000; 134,600 at Work

Prospects for CWA workers in Massachusetts continued to grow brighter today with announcement that despite the recent slash in hours and wages none will be dropped completely from the rolls until Feb. 15, or possibly May 1. Authorization has been received from Washington, it was advised at the CWA headquarters, for consideration of supplementary projects, previously held up, to provide new work.

Growing probability of Congressional appropriation for extension of the whole CWA program to May 1 or beyond, further assures support for those dependent upon this work until the Public Works program, just begun in Massachusetts, gains enough momentum to absorb all needy workers.

Simultaneously, at least 300 employed on CWA jobs in Boston received good news in the form of advice that their salaries probably would be raised "on paper" so that the recently ordered slash would bring the rate down only about half the amount which would result from just the reduction alone. Between 3000 and 4000 additional workers may eventually be affected. These workers, it was pointed out, were originally employed on wages and hours less than those subsequently set by Washington, and the present action merely serves to bring them up to the minimum level applying before the recent reduction order. This reduction order will, if the plan is approved, now cut the earnings of this group only about half.

With final checking of pay-roll figures, the accounting division estimates that a total of only about $300,000 will be lost in wages from the previous aggregate of $1,500,000 through the shift in hours. It had been felt that the loss in wages might reach as high as $500,000. Approximately 134,600 workers thus continue at work on more than 4400 projects in the State, with a total weekly pay roll of $1,200,000, with prospects fairly certain that this status will remain unchanged until at least Feb. 15.

Charges of irregularities in Chelsea today joined those involving questionable procedure in Revere and Everett on the docket of CWA investigators. Mr. Joseph McCartin, in charge of federal reëmployment service in the State, declined to remove Mr. Lewis Imbriano, federal reëmployment officer in Revere, but asks that Mr. Imbriano appear before the CWA board. Investigators had urged his removal along with that of Mr. Max Glixman, Revere administrator.

Meanwhile, two New England states, Maine and New Hampshire, which have exceeded their CWA employment quotas, were hit by orders from Col. Harry Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, that their quotas must be cut 1500 each. As Massachusetts has also exceeded its quota, there is the possibility that a similar cut may be ordered.

Auto Orders Pile Up At Plymouth Factory

The Plymouth Motor Corporation has orders for more than 42,000 cars, according to Mr. B. E. Hutchinson, chairman of the board of the corporation and treasurer and vice-president of the Chrysler Corporation, who has just arrived in Boston to attend the Automobile Show. These orders represent $21,000,000 in cars, he said.

Mr. Hutchinson declared that his first glimpse of the Boston show leads him to expect a great many more orders before the show ends. Another Plymouth official who expressed accord with the chairman's viewpoint was Mr. H. G. Moock, general sales manager, who says that this is going to be one of the best years the automobile industry has had since 1929.

Company officials agree that there is more general public interest in automobiles this year than has been manifested since boom days. Their opinions are based on the quality as well as the quantity of patrons at 1934 shows.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Storm Warning: Advisory: 10:30 a. m., southeast storm warnings ordered Block Island, Rhode Island, to Eastport, Maine, and lower at 8 p. m., Block Island to Portland. Disturbance of marked intensity moving eastward over Ontario and New York.

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Wednesday; temperatures will be above freezing tonight, falling below freezing Wednesday night; moderate to fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, preceded by rain in extreme east portion tonight; slightly colder in the west portion tonight; colder Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder tonight and in the extreme east portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder Wednesday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast or south winds, becoming westerly and diminishing over south portion this afternoon and over north portion tonight, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday, except rain near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	42	New Orleans	62	76
Chicago	32	48	New York	48	48
Denver	42	56	Norfolk, Va.	46	58
Helena, Mont.	50	52	Philadelphia	50	52
Jacksonville	58	60	St. Louis	38	58
Kansas City	36	60	St. Paul	32	54
Los Angeles	54	76	San Francisco	50	62
Miami, Fla.	66	78	Washington	46	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 23.
B—Maximum Jan. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:54 p. m., Wednesday 6:16 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

Insull Decision Reserved

TORONTO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Judgment was reserved today by the Ontario Appellate Court in the fight of Mr. Martin J. Insull to escape return to Chicago for trial on charges of embezzlement and grand larceny.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	"The Music Box,"	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	soloist; chorus	popular program.	Madison Ensemble.
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Dr Doolittle"	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music.	Dance music
6:00	Cowboy music	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Emergency speaker	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	Local dance music	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	'Cheerio's Mosaics'	Local dance music	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book Review	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"Renovating Local	"Billy Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Administration."	After Dinner Revue	James Roosevelt	"Music Room"
7:45	Becker Dog Story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Crime Clues: "Mikado	Leo Reisman's Or-	Columbians Orch.	Piano duo
8:15	Murders," sketch	chestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Master of Mystery
8:30	NBC talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra	Official speaker	Fray-Braggiotti
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Alex. Woollcott	Organ recital
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	George Jessel; so-	Local dance music
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	loists; orchestra	Reports; news
10:00	Billy Losses and his	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Or-	Ted Hanson and
10:15	orchestra	Parker; sketch.	chestra; soloists	his orchestra
10:30	Caledonian Concert	Madam Sylvia	Camera Man talk	News Service
10:45	News flashes	NBC soloist; orch.	Reports; news	Harlem Serenade:
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Meyer Davis Le Negro music	
11:15	Rines Orchestra	The King's Jesters.	Paradis Band	Dell Campo, tenor.
11:30	Preview, Roosevelt	Preview, Roosevelt	Annual Newspaper-	Sign off
11:45	Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball	Guild Frolic	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, Speakers from Aviation Day at Rotary Club luncheon, Hotel Statler.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, German Composers' Program.
2:30 WBZ, "What the College Looks for in the High School Graduate," William B. Snow, Assistant Superintendent, City of Boston Schools.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Literature program.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: "Men and Gold in South Africa," talk; music.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics": concert orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor, from Hartford.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert.
6:15 WBZ, Revival of "Mr. and Mrs." skit for Boston Emergency Campaign.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: second half, "Dead Reckoning," sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Baron Munchausen; Cliff Hall; Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers; soloist and reader.
8:30 WEEI, Del Castillo Tabloid Opera; organ recital.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, 20,000 Years in Sing Sing: "The Third Alarm," sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue; soloist; quartet; Grofe's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WBZ, American Russian Institute: William C. Bullitt and Alexander Troyanovsky, speakers.
10:30 WEEI, "Air Mail and Ocean Mail Subsidies Paid by the United States Government," Senator Hugo Black of Alabama.
10:45 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz Presents: soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "The Witch of Endor," sketch by NBC Players.

Wild Ducks Offered Free To Connecticut Breeders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23—To encourage breeding of wild ducks in Connecticut, the state board of fisheries and game is offering a pair of mallards or a pair of black ducks to anybody who has a suitable place for them to raise their young.

Those who get ducks must agree to keep them unmolested and to make reports to the board about their progress. If individuals wish, the board will declare their little breeding stations waterfowl sanctuaries with no shooting allowed at any time. One hundred such locations in the rural areas are sought by the board.

Rhodes Scholar Reveals Early American History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 23—The part which convicts and undesirables deported from England played in settling the United States is revealed by Mr. Abbot E. Smith, graduate of Colby College and Rhodes Scholar, in the current number of the American Historical Review.

Dr. Smith throws light on a subject which has hitherto received little attention from historians. His information is based on original sources such as patent rolls, parliament papers, the court records of London, Jamaica, and the West Indies.

Maine City Plans To Mark Birthplace Of Millay the Poet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Jan. 23—A movement has been started by Col. E. K. Gould of Rockland for the erection of a tablet to make famous the birthplace of Maine's poet, Edna St. Vincent Millay, in this city.

Although Miss Millay has attained world-wide reputation for her verse, little attention has been paid to her early home here.

Recently, however, Colonel Gould, an authority on Maine history, started to check up on the actual spot where the poet was born. He discovered that she was born Feb. 22, 1892, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Millay, 260 Broadway, Rockland. This is the half of the house now occupied by the owner, Mr. Clarence F. Joy, while Capt. Herbert A. Philbrook, retired mariner, resides in the other side, where the Millays lived at an earlier date.

Miss Millay spent her grammar and high school days in Rockland and Camden. She was graduated from Camden High School, her essay written in verse winning the prize.

Connecticut Seeking Bird's-Eye View of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23—An aerial map of Connecticut, necessitating the photographing of every acre of ground in the State, will be made this spring, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross announced today. Application for Federal Public Works Administration funds will be made in connection with the project, but if no government money is forthcoming the State will spend its own.

Only two or three states have taken up aerial mapping on any large scale. The completed map here is expected to be invaluable to the state highway, forest, wild life, tax and park departments, and to show what land and buildings have been escaping taxation through failure of owners to declare them to assessors.

Distillers Selecting Connecticut for 'Home'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23—Because Connecticut's fee for liquor manufacturers is $4000 lower than New York's and the bond required is $1000 instead of $15,000, Connecticut may become a leading center of distilleries. Two permits have been issued to manufacturers who are moving from New York to Connecticut. The permit fee here is $1000 and in New York $5000.

The distillers, it was reported, first looked at New Jersey, but found water supplies in Connecticut were better adapted for their purpose.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

old war-horse regulars shake their shaggy manes sadly.

The idea of going outside of Boston for a superintendent whose duty it is to buy from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 or more worth of goods of all sorts for the city every year, was, to these veteran political boys, unthinkable.

* * *

All this doesn't feaze Mr. Mansfield in the littlest bit.

"I was looking for the best man I could find," he said with a suggestion of a grim smile under his impassive countenance, "and I didn't care where he lived. I picked him because he was the best man in the business—the best man I could find."

That's all there was to that. If the surprised and dazed didn't like it they could jolly well lump it.

* * *

Not Much Argument

District Attorney William J. Foley of Suffolk County knows as much about the Pemberton Square Court House as the men who argued for enlarged accommodations and added facilities for the over-crowded building.

He doesn't take issue with former Attorney-General Parker, nor with Attorney Samuel Eisenstadt who spoke yesterday afternoon before the legislative committee of state administration at the State House.

* * *

There were many charges that justice could not be well administered in the crowded court house and that defendants and prospective jurors were often huddled together.

It was agreed by all of the speakers that not more than $5,000,000 should be expended on the enlargement of the court house no matter where or how it is added. R. J.

Seattle Turns Down City Liquor Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—This city will not enter the liquor business and municipal liquor stores which loomed prominently in proceedings of the city council will not become a fact.

Preparing for the lapse between the repeal of prohibition and the forming of state laws to regulate the sale of hard liquor, the council considered it necessary to dispense liquor under city control rather than allow it to get into the hands of private vendors. An ordinance to that effect was passed.

This ordinance was vetoed by Mayor John F. Dore. Counsel for the city also questioned the statutory right of the city to engage in the traffic. The general position of the public was that the municipality could afford to wait for state regulation to take effect. When the question again came up in the City Council for repassage over the Mayor's veto, it was voted down.

Just Around the Corner Lies Good Reading for You

Take a stroll with us down "Forthcoming Lane" and let us show you some of the good things THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is preparing for you:

Whether you are a blonde, brunette or an intermediate, there is a series of articles coming soon on distinctive dress that will tell you things you want to know about the colors you can wear and the styles most suited to your type. These articles do not contain vague generalities, but give specific information that will help you to bring out all your "good points." Women will want to clip these stories and keep them in the top drawer of their dressing table as a guide to attractive dressing.
An inspiring story appearing on the Educational Page the latter part of February, telling how the entire living standards of a backwoods community in the Kentucky hills were changed and elevated by the life and example of a mountain teacher. An epic of a man's thirty years of unselfish service to bring beauty and enlightenment into barren lives.
Hardly a month passes without your coming into contact with some aspect of the law which requires a simple explanation. It may be a law concerning you and your car, you and your property, you and your taxes, or you and your investments. Beginning March 3, the Monitor will carry a series of interesting and helpful articles called "You and the Law," written by two able lawyers in non-technical language and amusingly illustrated. Why not clip them and file them away? Not only will they give you much general information, but this information may also save you time and money in the future.

And now at the end of the lane comes a signpost. Sign this coupon now and let it bring you the good things "Just Around the Corner."

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor. I enclose 75c, one month; $2.25, three months; $4.50, six months; $9, one year.

Name .....

Address .....

'Buyer Beware' Held Good Motto For Stock Buyers

'Speculation' Is Defined by Deane as Investing on Poor Security

"There is no such thing as an investment without risk," declared Mr. Frederick Deane in his "Personal Money Management" lecture last evening, at the Old South Meeting House.

As secretary for the New England group of the Adjustment Bankers Association of America, he spoke with a thorough knowledge of securities. After defining by simple illustration bonds, debentures and stocks he stated that it is the various degrees of quality which determine whether one is investing, speculating or gambling.

Buying stock in an oil producing company which has not finished drilling its first well, or in unproved gold or silver mines and purchasing bonds of badly managed cities or states, he characterized as gambling. The acquiring of stock in a business with a fairly good record which, however, while flourishing at the time of investigation, has been found once in five years to pass the dividend on its stock and earn barely enough to meet fixed charges, he classified as a speculation rather near the border line of investment.

"In order to invest wisely," he stated, "you must learn a great many things about the industry that may interest you, the company, the ability, experience and character of the men who make up the management. No matter how sound an investment appears to be when purchased, there is no absolute certainty that it will always remain sound. Changes may occur which interfere with a company's prosperity. Good management may give way to bad. A decree of fashion may ruin an industry overnight. The soundest concerns in the country may be gradually undermined by dishonest or unsound management in such a way that the investor is hardly aware of trouble before the collapse has taken place.

"When a change of management takes place in a company a careful investor will immediately inquire as to the qualifications of the new men, and make up his mind whether to stay with the company or not. While only a few men in the securities business are unscrupulous, there they are! And they have a way with them. Then there are the high-pressure salesmen, usually honest, but more interested in selling a security than in being sure that it is the kind you should own.

"If you will pick out a reputable securities house and ask for advice you will receive proper attention. If you are in doubt, go to the bank where you keep your money and ask one of the responsible officers to recommend a dealer or broker. Investment counselors have nothing to sell except advice and claim they are unbiased. In the final analysis the problem of investing means picking out a reliable person or firm to go to for guidance, but remember this: God alone is infallible. You must assume your share of responsibility because there is no such thing as investment without risk."

Boston Art Notes

Philip S. Sears

Sculptors have exhibited rarely of late at the Guild of Boston Artists. Mr. Philip S. Sears is the first this season. There may be seen portraits, bas-reliefs, fanciful pieces by him in bronze and marble.

Portraiture by Mr. Sears seems to be done with a faithful hand. All the heads have plenty of details and they all have a number of features which distinguish the sitter. Mr. Sears's handiwork is clear; he has not the approximate rendering too common among sculptors who aim for realistic rendering.

Mr. Sears seems to have a predilection for those youthful athletic types made popular by ancient Greek stone cutters. Here he shows "Surf Board Rider" and "Stepping Stones," exhibiting extreme exertion which demands muscular control and the outward fling of limbs. The sculptor has modeled skillfully, so that the exertion is evident to the onlooker. In these compositions he seems at his very best, exhilarated by the freedom permitted his fancy, and by the challenge to his craftsmanship.

There are some subjects of the American Indian, a torso, a bas-relief. The exhibition is noteworthy for its variety and for the lively handling.

Vose Galleries

Students and instructors of the Scott Carbee School exhibit side by side at the Vose Galleries on Copley Square. Portraits, imaginative sketches, still-life compositions and commercial projects are shown.

The school follows along conventional lines well known here in Boston. The subjects are all characterized in terms of light and shadow, molded fully in three dimensions, and occasionally adorned with bright and pleasant colors. D. A.

CCC Credited in San Diego For Sharp Crime Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 22—President Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps project was given partial credit by police here for a sharp decline in crime during the past month.

There were less than half as many burglaries in this city during the past month as during the corresponding month in 1932. During the last 30 days, 125 persons were arrested as vagrants, whereas 627 were charged with vagrancy during the same period a year ago. "The CCC camps have given homes to hundreds of youths who formerly roamed the streets, and got into mischief," it was explained.

Fairbanks Sued by U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (AP)—Douglas Fairbanks was sued for $175,927.11 in federal court Saturday by the United States Government, which alleged the actor was erroneously given refunds on his income tax. The suit seeks to re-collect the refunds with accrued interest.

SHOW CROWDS THRILLED BY NEW PLYMOUTH SIX!

BOSTON PLEASED WITH FEATURES—SURPRISED BY LOW PRICES

Plymouth Coupe, at $580,* delivered in Boston is Lowest Priced Car at Show with Individual Wheel Springing

BOSTON is certainly turning out in great numbers at this year's Auto Show. Never before has Mechanics Building been so crowded.

And the spotlight of the show—the peak of interest is the Plymouth exhibit.

No question about it . . . Plymouth's the hit of this year's Boston Show. The first Plymouth was sold 40 minutes after the doors were open. Our salesmen tell us that the crowds are over double last year.

And as this advertisement is being written retail sales at the show are over 90% ahead of last year.

What did people like best about Plymouth? The first thing they liked was Plymouth's smart, fresh new styling. They liked its appearance . . . its "big-car" look.

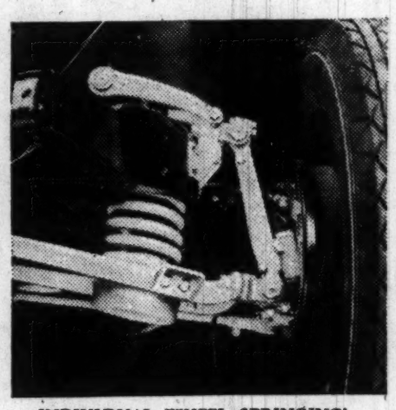
They were surprised and delighted to find that Individual Wheel Springing was on ALL models. They were quick to realize that ONLY Plymouth in the low priced field offered the four big 1934 features that people want: Individual Wheel Springing plus Floating Power, Hydraulic Brakes, and Safety Steel Bodies.

And the biggest surprise of all came when they picked up the price tags and read these low "delivered in-Boston" Prices.

Study the prices shown in this advertisement. They are the actual prices you will pay for standard equipped Plymouth Cars delivered in Boston. They are complete prices . . . there are no extras to pay.

Any dealer listed below will gladly give you a complete Plymouth demonstration without obligation. Don't buy any low-priced car until you've ridden in a Plymouth.

PERFECTED VENTILATION! (On all De Luxe Plymouths.) The whole front window—vane and all—can be dropped out of sight. The windshield opens.



INDIVIDUAL WHEEL SPRINGING! This simple, front wheel springing eliminates the front axle entirely. Each front wheel takes its own shocks.

PLYMOUTH PRICES DELIVERED IN BOSTON

The Plymouth dealers of Boston unite in publishing this complete "Delivered-in-Boston" price schedule of Plymouth Cars. Any dealer listed below will gladly deliver Plymouth Cars at these prices.

NEW PLYMOUTH SIX

Coupe	Delivered in Boston	$580★
Rumble Seat Coupe	Delivered in Boston	$630★
4-Door Sedan	Delivered in Boston	$670★
2-Door Sedan	Delivered in Boston	$620★

(★Plus Tax)

NEW DE LUXE PLYMOUTH

Coupe	Delivered in Boston	$662★
Rumble Seat Coupe	Delivered in Boston	$702★
Convertible Coupe	Delivered in Boston	$747★
4-Door Sedan	Delivered in Boston	$737★
2-Door Sedan	Delivered in Boston	$682★

(★Plus Tax)

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PRINTED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF THE FOLLOWING PLYMOUTH DEALERS

C. E. FAY COMPANY, 730 Commonwealth Ave. MASSACHUSETTS MOTOR CAR CO., 989 Commonwealth Ave.

LAWTON KENMORE MOTOR CO., 594 Commonwealth Ave.

ALLAN MOTORS, INC.
44 Miller St., Charlestown

ARLINGTON MOTORS, INC.
956 Mass. Ave., Arlington

B. W. BAILEY
166 Main St., Reading

BEDFORD MOTOR SALES
Great Rd., Bedford

BILLINGS FIELD GARAGE
2018 Center St., West Roxbury

BOOTH & CAVANAUGH
28 Mystic Ave., Medford

BRONLEE MOTORS, INC.
554 Dorchester Ave., So. Boston

BUZZELL-SCHACT MOTOR CO.
645 Broadway, W. Somerville

CAMBRIDGE AUTO SALES
1933 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

CANTON MOTOR SALES
Canton

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
236 Washington St., Quincy

CATALDO GARAGE
994 Broadway, Chelsea

CLASSEN BROS., INC.
827 Main St., Wakefield

CLASSEN & CARTER
Reading

CLAUSON'S GARAGE
14 Sheafe St., Brookline

CODMAN SQUARE GARAGE
647 Washington St., Dorchester

COE MOTORS, INC.
637 Washington St., Brookline

COFFIN MOTOR CO.
172 Belmont St., Watertown

C. S. COLLINS, INC.
1648 Beacon St., Brookline

CONNOLLY'S ABERDEEN GAR., INC.
165 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brighton

CRESCENT MOTOR SALES, INC.
429 Broadway, Revere

DANIELS MOTOR CO.
647 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

DEVIR MOTOR SALES CO.
706 Salem St., Malden

DORCHESTER GARAGE AUTO SALES, INC.
18 Washington St., Roxbury

ALFRED EAST
338 Granite Ave., East Milton

EAST MILTON MOTORS, INC.
366 Granite Ave., E. Milton

E. J. FITZWILLIAM CO.
264 Columbia Rd., Dorchester

GARRITT MOTORS
901 Highland Ave., Needham

GREAT ROAD GARAGE
Maynard

H. A. GRIMES MOTOR SALES
887 Main St., Melrose

HUGHES GARAGE, INC.
3 Eliot St., South Natick

HUMBOLDT MOTOR CAR CO.
191 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury

EARLE S. JOHNSON
1151 Walnut St., Newton Highlands

LEXINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO.
109 Mass. Ave., Lexington

MACONE BROS., INC.
15 Lowell Rd., Concord

MAIN STREET GARAGE, INC.
600 Main St., Cambridge

MALDEN AUTO EXCHANGE
200 Eastern Ave., Malden

MASTER SERVICE STATION
1709 Mass. Ave., Lexington

McKINLEY MOTOR SALES
227 River St., Cambridge

T. G. McLEESTER
810 Main St., Winchester

McLUCAS MOTOR SALES CO., INC.
Miner St., Boston

McVEY & BERRY, INC.
282 Rantoul St., Beverly

McVEY & BERRY, INC.
23 Congress St., Salem

MORTON MOTOR MART, INC.
Rhodes St., Dorchester

MARSHALL L. MOULTON, INC.
569 Moody St., Waltham

MYEROW BROS., INC.
15 Berkeley St., Boston

MYSTIC MOTOR SALES CO.
305 Broadway, Everett

NEEDHAM MOTORS
Chapel St., Needham

NORWOOD AUTO STATION, INC.
117 Central St., Norwood

NORWOOD MOTOR CO.
Norwood

W. T. O'BRIEN, JR., INC.
912 Morton St., Mattapan

ORIENT MOTOR MART
944 Saratoga St., East Boston

PARAMOUNT MOTOR CO.
26 Peabody St., Newton

PARKWAY GARAGE
727 Parkway, Revere

CLYDE G. PATTEN
70 Forsyth St., Boston

WALTER PETERSON
48 Revere St., Winthrop

J. C. PRATT MOTOR CO., INC.
22 South St., Framingham

REED MOTOR COMPANY
795 Mass. Ave., Arlington

L. D. ROBBINS CO.
156 Broad St., Lynn

EDWARD G. ROGERSON
693 Columbia Rd., Dorchester

SAVOY MOTOR MART, INC.
1234 Washington St., Boston

SCOTT BROS., INC.
449 Cambridge St., Allston

SHEPARD MOTOR CAR CO.
1203 Washington St., West Newton

SHERRY & MacKINNON, INC.
1710 Centre St., W. Roxbury

SMITH BROS. GARAGE, INC.
467 Main St., Melrose

SOMERVILLE MOTORS
403 Highland Ave., Somerville

STEEVES & BERRINGER, INC.
796 Beacon St., Newton Centre

STRAND MOTOR SALES CO.
722 Broadway, South Boston

HARRY C. STRATTON
Washington & Exchange Sts., Malden

D. J. SULLIVAN
48 Franklin St., Quincy

ULLIAN MOTOR SALES, INC.
35 Fourth St., Chelsea

G. WALTER VIALLE
West Concord

E. E. WADSWORTH, INC.
425 Adams St., Milton

WALTHAM MOTORS, INC.
580 Main St., Waltham

WASHINGTON MOTORS
409 Washington St., Newton

GEO. L. WEISS CO.
1065 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

WESTMINSTER MOTORS, INC.
3012 Washington St., Roxbury

WHEATON MOTOR Co.
5 Flett Rd., Belmont

WILLARD M. MARKS, INC.
120 Boylston St., Brookline

YOUNG'S MOTOR SALES CO.
18 Webster St., Brookline

Legal Board, Free of Taint, Is Favored to Put Justice In the U. S. on Safe Ground

(Continued from Page 1)

tiving over the radio for the past five years.

A commission such as he considers necessary should be financed by one of the foundations, to keep it free from any taint of politics, and its only obligation would be to serve the highest and best interest of the public.

It would be comprised, he said, of three or five eminent lawyers, who would receive salaries about equal to those of Supreme Court Justices and, on accepting their appointments, would pledge themselves never to run for public office nor to return to the practice of law.

Would Expose Weak Spots

The commission would not anly recommend changes and revisions in legal and judicial practices, but would give unpartial publicity to conditions which its members observed from time to time to be hampering or obstructing the administration of justice in particular localities.

Many revisions and some innovations are needed, lawyers and laymen are agreed, not only to get rid of outworn legal tenets and unworkable statutes, but to see that justice is actually administered and not forestalled by unethical practices on the part of any of the individuals in the complicated machinery through which the laws are made effective. The question frequently asked in legal circles, however, is, who is to undertake this formidable task? Mr. Daru's contacts with actual situations in the legal field and with radio audiences have given him a keen appreciation of the practical, as well as the idealistic, aspects of the problem and give weight to his opinion on the subject.

"The work of overhauling the machinery of justice in the United States and seeing that it keeps running effectively is a full-time permanent job for an impartial body with no axes to grind and no interests to serve," he declared.

Much Talk, Little Action

"The chief trouble at present is that it is everybody's business—which means that it is nobody's business to tackle it as a full-time job and work at it until the job is finished. Civic associations clamor for improvements, but they don't know what changes are needed.

"Committtees of bar associations study the subject and occasionally make worth-while recommendations, but their members need almost all their time for their own professional work and cannot find the time necessary to see to completion such a tremendous task as the complete overhauling of the system of justice in this country.

"Lawyers who, contrary to general belief, do not gain, but are most severly handicapped by, faults in the administration of justice and are practically the only persons who actually know the weaknesses of the structure from the inside, are not, from practical reasons, in a position to do much about it. They are frequently criticized by the general public who only see things from the outside and do not appreciate the unique and peculiar position in which the practicing lawyers are placed.

"The lawyer holds himself out to the public as qualified, ready, willing and able to satisfactorily represent clients who retain him and to advocate their causes in all courts, before all judges, referees, boards, administrative tribunals and other similar bodies.

Clients Have Rights

"A client has the right to know and to assume that his lawyer has not, at any time during his career, done anything or engaged in any activity as a result of which the client's cause would be prejudiced by the representation of that lawyer in any court or tribunal. Judges, district attorneys, sheriffs, referees and clerks of the courts are all human and would naturally look with disfavor, to say the least, upon the lawyer who has openly criticized their actions at any time, whether the criticism had been justified and constructive or not.

"No lawyer has a right, for example, to accept a fee and take a chance that a district attorney he has criticized will not act unfairly toward his client. He must always remember that he is an advocate for his client and should do nothing which might even slightly prejudice the interests of a future client."

A commission such as he had in view could accomplish much more than any similar body which might be established by the Government, because the latter would almost inevitably be linked with politics, Mr. Daru held.

"The members of the commission should have the devotion and high purpose of missionaries, but not the zeal of reformers," he added.

"The foundation that sponsored their work would be taking part in an enterprise that would make a lasting imprint on the life of the nation. It would be sure to have deep-seated and far-reaching results—not only in its benefits to litigants and persons immediately concerned with the administration of justice but because it would unquestionably build up greater respect for the law in all communities in the nation."

U. S. Roadbuilders In Revolt Against 'Highway Holiday'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—A revolt against the diversion of state highway funds and the demand for a "highway holiday" were launched here yesterday by road-building agencies of the nation, who viewed continued road building not only as a legitimate need but as a means of regularizing employment.

The American Roadbuilders' Association, meeting here Jan. 22 to 25, is considering a program of effort to defeat further diversion of highway funds, combat propaganda for a rest in road-building activity, and to obtain further federal aid to carry on work now being financed by emergency funds.

At the opening meeting yesterday, Mr. H. C. Whitehurst, president of the association and director of highways in the District of Columbia, sounded the call for the road-building defense campaign, while the theme was enlarged by Mr. O. S. Warden, president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, and chairman of the Montana State Highway Commission.

From the records of the association it was learned that during 1933 upward of $160,000,000 of state funds originally intended for highway purposes had been diverted, the principal cause being to finance emergency relief.

Boston Snapshots

Pedestrians—Thousands of people walked hour after hour in the Mechanics Building last night to see the newest motorcars resting luxuriously amid soft rugs, palms, Chinese temples and ice cream sandwiches. As we strolled around we were struck by the fact that, apart from the interest aroused by a new shiftless car, the largest crowds were gathered in front of the various movie screens.

The greatest delight was caused by films showing new automobiles rolling, with flying hoods, tires and accessories, down steep embankments. Of course knee and non-knee demonstrations aroused interest. Inquiring visitors were making genuflections of their own while scrutinizing the hidden mysteries of some of these exhibits.

* * *

With a Wag of the Tail—Mary Pickford is receiving armies of human admirers this week, but yesterday a dog appeared at her dressing room to pay his respects. He was the husky, "Klondike of Nome," who gave the Monitor news room an appraising sniff the other day. The pleasure of the interview was mutual, though no questions were asked and no verbal compliments exchanged. Mary stroked Klondike's massive head and Klondike wagged an expressive tail.

* * *

Harmonicas on Air—With harmonicas pressed against their lips a circle of news-boys stood around the microphone in the large WEEI studio at 10:30 last night. In the center the young Negro conductor, Harvey Campbell, watched the clock and the announcer in tense expectancy. The signal was given. The baton struck downward and a dozen pairs of cheeks swelled into action.

Outside the sound-proof windows a group of friends watched amusedly. The first number over, the tension relaxed and one by one the performers caught the eyes of their visible audience and exchanged smiles through the glass. Presently along came the Saint Louis Blues, with vocal and instrumental solos—and the group relaxed thoroughly while strains of music which must have pleased their friend Borrah Minnevitch, if he heard them, floated far away into the night.

Times and Tides—As the old proverb says, they wait for no man—but no man wants them to if he is provided with a copy of "Eldridge's Tide and Pilot Book," for he knows just exactly what time to expect them, and what rise and fall to count upon. For instance, while flipping over the pages of the fifty-ninth annual edition, we discovered that on July 15 it will be high tide at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware River, at 3:28 in the afternoon, while next Christmas Day anyone at Yarmouth, N. S., who is interested in the matter, may see the mud flats completely covered at 1:35.

The book also tells how various currents along the coast are in the habit of behaving—and reminds mariners of the significance of storm signals and what not. George W. Eldridge himself smiles contentedly in a frontispiece—but his task as publisher is now carried on by Mr. Wilfred O. White, who last week explained the intricacies of the compass to the Yacht Club Dog Watch.

Mayor's Choices Are Nonpartisan

(Continued from Page 1)

of all departments, some of which purchase separately through their own heads.

While there was some disappointment expressed that the Mayor found he was unable to fulfill his estimate of 20 per cent reduction in the budget this year, the feeling prevails that not until after some of the structural reforms take effect can substantial reductions be expected in city costs.

Mr. Loomis, who will hold one of the most important positions in the New Deal for Boston, is a registered Republican and lives in Needham. When Mayor Mansfield was asked why he reached outside the Democratic Party to fill this office, he succinctly explained that Mr. Loomis was the best man he could find for the office.

The Mayor was advised in his appointment by Prof. William G. Morse of Harvard University. Mr. Morse is also director of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which recommended Mr. Russell Forbes to Mayor LaGuardia of New York City. Mr. Loomis will handle $3,500,000 this coming year for the supply department.

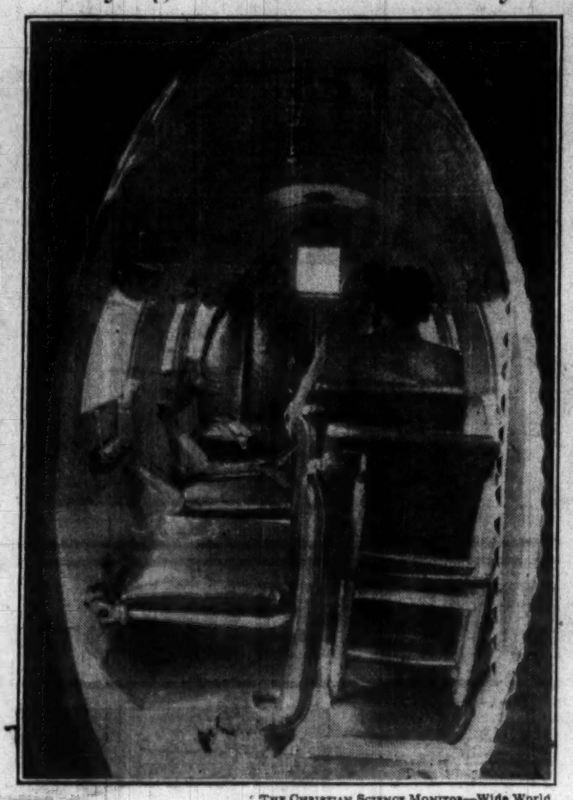
With steps already taken by the Mayor to plug leaks in the Purchasing and Welfare Departments of the city and to integrate the present crazy-quilt of city bureaus and departments, the consensus of reform groups, sounded out today, is that the Mayor has made a good start.

Some criticism has resulted from the lack of any step taken so far to recast the budget system of the city in a modern mold.

Probably the Legislature should bear the brunt of the responsibility for constructive reforms in Boston's Government. For that body has before it not only the bills filed by the Mayor, but recommendations of the special legislative committee to study charter changes for Boston and the proposals of the Boston Finance Commission.

It is almost within the power of the Legislature to hammer out a thoroughly renovated and model government for Boston.

Flying Tourists Take It Easy



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

New German Plane

Type Known as Junkers-Ju 60 Is Built for Comfort Rather Than Speed.

Interior view shows how well the passenger is taken care of in the ship designed for the Berlin Lufthansa for service between Saloniki and Barcelona. It is streamlined and the wheels can be drawn up while the machine is in flight.

Legislators Hear Sterilization Bill Called Birth Control

Objections to giving the courts power to decide whether a man brought up for a minor infraction is an idiot or an imbecile, were raised today in the course of attacks on a bill for sterilization of insane, feeble-minded and epileptic inmates of state institutions, being heard by the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare.

Senator William F. Madden and Representative John Aspell, both of Roxbury, described the plan as "another birth control bill in a new form," while other opponents declared that "it is aimed at the poor people of the Commonwealth while the pampered fich, when they violate a law of society, can be placed in a private institution and not bothered."

Representative Harold E. Cole of Taunton, author of the bill, noted that already in 27 states, including Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut, the problem has been dealt with similarly. "Three generations of imbeciles is enough," Representative Cole quoted former Justice Holmes as remarking.

Noting mounting costs of treating insane and feebre-minded patients in Massachusetts and steadily increasing figures on the population of institutions for these persons, Mr. Cole pointed out that all writers on the subject believe in some form of sterilization but disagree only to the extent to which it should be carried.

Music 'Lures' Frantz From Water to Piano

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mr. Dalies Frantz might have broken into big time at a Long Island beach club as a championship swimmer. Instead he is playing a Beethoven piano concerto tonight with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Frantz is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Early in his college career the swimming coach thought him a likely contender for national speed championships. But Mr. Guy Maier, the pianist, thought his pupil should be a concert pianist. Mr. Maier won.

Although in his early twenties, Mr. Frantz has won most of the important competitions open to pianists in this country. The latest was the audition conducted jointly by the Schubert Memorial (of which Olga Samaroff is sponsor), and the National Federation of Music Clubs. It was that which gave him the honor of appearances with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski, both in New York and Philadelphia.

U. S. Recognizes New Cuban Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

revolution. Mr. Welles continuously advised Washington that this Government did not have broad popular support, neither in the responsible sections of the army and navy, in organized political groups, nor in the country generally.

But as long as Mr. Welles remained in Cuba, seeking to negotiate a coalition in which the central character was generally hoped to be President Mendieta, this result could not be accomplished. Popular opposition and political complications prevented, in which not the least potent element was Mr. Welles' previous intervention in the abdication of General Machado.

Finally, Mr. Welles was withdrawn to Washington and Mr. Caffery, who did not labor under the former's handicaps, went to the island. Came a period of turbulence, a 49-hour presidency of Dr. Carlos Hevia, and then the return of President Mendieta and a nation-wide wave of rejoicing.

American recognition was a foregone conclusion. But first President Roosevelt called all Latin-American envoys in Washington to the White House—at a meeting yesterday, told them that this Government intended to recognize Cuba, asked and received their favorable views and proceeded today to the act itself.

Once more Washintgon and Havana are on speaking terms and can proceed to work out an economic agreement which may stand some chance of ending the island's overhanging difficulties—the troubles which have produced the extremes alike of the Machado dictatorship and the subsequent series of the revolutions.

Sentiment for Strong Navy Speeds Bill for $286,445,577

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—With big navy sentiment sweeping through the House, a navy appropriation bill was taken up today providing $286,445,577 for the coming year. The House Naval Affairs Committee rushed hearings on a construction bill to start the fleet toward full treaty strength by 1939.

Prompt passage of both measures by the House is taken for granted. The appropriation bill undoubtedly will be completed tomorrow. The construction bill presumably will be reported out by the committee within another week, judging from the almost unanimous approval of committee members. Its passage should not long be delayed thereafter.

Although the actual appropriations for 1935 provided by the bill are substantially less than those carried in the 1934 budgets, actual expenditures will be larger because of the fact that various Administration economy measures reduced actual expenses during the 1934 fiscal year $18,575,000 under appropriations. This saving in 1934 will be expended during 1935, bringing total expenditures for the coming fiscal year up to an estimate of $310,000,000 for regular annual expnditures, to which must be added, $1,689,333 for permanent and indefinite appropriations.

Besides providing for continuation of construction of ships now building or provided for in existing construction plans, the bill also will make possible an increase of 1800 men in the enlisted personnel and of 58 in officers in the navy. This is based on a personnel program which would end the fiscal year with an enlisted strength of 82,500 men, or 2800 in excess of the number appropriated for in the present year.

The most important change in the budget estimates made by the appropriations committee and incorporated in the bill is the allotment of $376,697 for the purpose of reopening the Great Lakes naval training station. This was done on the theory that although new recruits could all be trained at the San Diego station, the only one now in operation, it would improve the morale of the navy and reestablish the "only naval contact for a very considerable portion of our citizenry far from either seaboard" to reopen the Great Lakes station.

The setback which airship construction received from the loss of the Akron and Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, who went down with that ship, is reflected in the lack of any appropriation for construction of a new airship to replace the Akron. This omission is made regardless of the fact that a Joint Congressional Investigating Committee exonerated the Akron from any defects and recommended its immediate replacement.

There is no question now of the strength of big navy sentiment in Congress. Stimulated both by the naval sympathies of President Roosevelt and a revival of naval competition sentiment throughout the world, Congress is now in a mood to appropriate whatever funds may be necessary to bring the fleet up to full treaty strength and maintain it there. At the opening hearing on the Vinson Construction bill, which would provide the first year construction of a treaty strength building program, virtually every member of the committee expressed his support of the measure and the hope that it would be passed immediately. Republicans and Democrats alike are now in favor of a big navy.

Back-to-the-Land Movement Adds To Relief Burden

Indiana Survey Shows Experiment Has Been Too Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Ind., Jan. 23—Influx of settlers, in a back-to-the-land movement in two townships selected for analysis, has been costly to relief funds, it is indicated by a survey completed by Mr. C. E. Young of the department of farm management of Purdue University.

Townships selected for study were called marginal farm areas. They were Hamblen township in Brown County and Gibson township in Washington County. The report said in part:

"The return of these people to the land resulted in a net burden for the township by adding to the poor relief burden and school costs, without increasing taxable wealth proportionately. It is evident that the communities into which they moved have not profited by the return of more people to the land which had lain idle.

"Taxable wealth added to the township by the newcomers was less than 1 per cent of the township's total taxable wealth. School enrollment jumped 33 per cent. Taxes levied on the new wealth brought in by the settlers amounted to only 16 per cent of the amount of poor relief necessary to support the group. There are indications that many taxes levied on the new residents will go delinquent."

Practically all the newcomers were jobless before migrating to the farm lands. Only two-thirds, at a liberal estimate, could be classed as farmers, the survey said. The report went into a detailed study to show that the increase in acreage planted did not correspond to the increase in families, when the previous average for the township was considered.

Insurance Men Fight Bill Providing For Direct Auto Suits

Insurance companies handling compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts were put on the defensive today as they contested a bill that would permit accident claims to be brought directly against the companies as well as against the registrar of the automobile.

Mr. John W. Downs, insurance counsel, told the committee on the judiciary that every step of the Legislature in "chiseling" the corners of the compulsory automobile insurance law is a step nearer to naming a commission to handle the whole matter of accident claims.

"Year by year it is being made easier for the plaintiff to collect damages," Mr. Downs charged. "Payment of these losses is sending the rates up. The general public does not appreciate the real situation."

The bill, with a companion measure, was brought by Senator Joseph Finnegan of Boston. Senator Finnegan declared in his measures that the compulsory automobile insurance law is nullified, under the present statutes, which allow the insurance companies to set up a defense against evidence of owners' registration in cases where one other than the owner is operating the car.

Unsightly Signs Destroyed in Drive By CWA Employees

While one group of CWA artists bend their efforts at interior decoration another is hard at work in the open striving to embellish the state's roadside scenery. Brushes swung by husky hands of CWA workers have begun the task of wiping out unsightly advertisements and political posters on barns throughout Massachusetts.

And perhaps by forethought the first barn to receive attention was one just outside Gov. Joseph B. Ely's home city of Westfield. The State Department of Public Works, through an arrangement with the Government, has been assigned a group of CWA workers to enlarge the department's program in this field. Painters and inspectors plan to free the state highways of this objectionable material by March. Mr. J. E. Dwyer, head of the state sign patrol is in charge of the work.

Any color of paint which the owner desires will be used if he furnishes the paint. Otherwise the state patrol uses a grayish-black preparation to paint over illegal legends and advertisements, many of obviously ancient origin. Advertisements on barns, fences and trees, and on buildings where the signs do not advertise some article sold on the premises, are banned.

The department is hindered somewhat in its work, Mr. Dwyer points out, by an injunction pending before the Supreme Court since 1925 restraining them from removing certain types of signs declared illegal under a law passed in 1920. There are many signs, however, which are not affected by this restraining order, he says, and the patrol has succeeded in eliminating about 150,000 of them each year.

A crew is busy this week in Fall River, Buzzards Bay, and along Route 6 in the southern part of the State.

Britain's Far East Policy Discussed In Naval Session

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Jan. 23 (AP)—British, Australian and New Zealand naval commanders were called together in strictest secrecy aboard the cruiser Kent today to discuss Great Britain's naval policy in the Far East.

Their deliberations were expected to have far-reaching effects on Great Britain's Far Eastern attitude. The conferees were gathered in an atmosphere made tense with interest in Japan's naval-building moves and a bill in the United States Congress proposing 120 new warships.

The Kent is the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic Charles Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Station. Seven British men-of-war brought the naval dignitaries together.

Although the agenda was secret, it was understood to comprise a four-point program: Singapore's future as a naval center, progress of naval base construction work in Singapore, the Far Eastern situation, and matters of general policy in connection with the local base.

British naval forces in the Far East, including those of Australia and New Zealand, are made up of seven first-class cruisers armed with eight-inch guns, the seven five-inch gun Hawkins, and seven smaller cruisers armed with six-inch guns, in addition to the aircraft carrier Hermes of the China station, destroyers, submarines, gunboats and sloops.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic Charles Dreyer, one of Britain's most distinguished naval officers, took over command of the China station just a year ago.

Cabinet Changes 'Develop' in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 23 (AP)—A reorganization of the Cabinet of Premier Alejandro Lerroux, slated for several days, was announced today following a meeting between him and President Zamora.

Señor Rico Avello, Minister of the Interior, resigned. He may be named High Commissioner of Morocco.

It was reported in ministerial circles that Señor Pita Romero, Minister of State, would be named Ambassador to Vatican City for the special work of drawing up a concordat with the Pope. Premier Lerroux probably will take over Señor Romero's portfolio, it was said, and either Señor Diego Martinez Barrios, Minister of War, or Señor Torres Campana, sub-secretary to the Premier, would be named to succeed Señor Avello.

World Trade Increase Told in League Report

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (AP)—An increase of 2.8 per cent in imports entering world trade in the period from July to November, 1933, compared to the first quarter of last year was noted yesterday in the statistical bulletin of the League of Nations.

The increase in exports was 6.8 per cent during the period. The value of international trade decreased in November and December, the bulletin added, but less than the usual seasonal variation for those months.

Evening Art Talks Offered

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Encouraged by the success of its evening gallery tours during the Chicago world's fair last summer, the Art Institute of Chicago is now offering after-dinner lectures in its galleries, for convenience of people employed in offices during the day.

Senators Quiz Atterbury On Air Mail Award

Pennsylvania's President Recalls Long Interest in Aviation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The Senate air mail investigating committee sought without success today to prove that Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, was made chairman of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company as the result of air mail contracts awarded to subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It was further thwarted in an attempt to show that the Pennsylvania road was indebted to Mr. Brown because of a promised award to the Philadelphia Mail Steamship Company, a line to have been reorganized by the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio lines had the contract gone through.

Mr. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, refused to agree that this line was linked, except for business purposes, with the Hudson and Manhattan. He was then asked to explain how the Pennsylvania Railroad became interested in airmail routes and contracts awarded by former Postmaster-General Brown. He stated that about 1932 he was asked to consider the idea of helping to establish an airmail service across the United States.

Enter Mayor Robertson

He said that a Major William B. Robertson, of the Robertson Air Line, interested him to the extent that the Pennsylvania Railroad ran an overnight rail service between New York and Columbus, Ohio, where it picked up with the Trans-Continental Air Transport Company, in which the Pennsylvania invested $500,000. He stated that this line was later consolidated with the Western Air Express and the Pittsburgh Aviation Company. This combination operated a line from New York to Los Angeles and thence to San Francisco. The Pennsylvania Railroad owned only about 5 per cent of the capital stock.

This was the company that obtained an air mail contract from foromer Postmaster-General Brown.

Mr. Atterbury called to the Senate Committee's attention the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad was deeply interested in the promotion of arerial transportation. He said that he had been abroad during the Woorld War and har found the United States lagging far behind in commercial transportation. He said that the Pennsylvania Company had done much to foster interest in airways and that at no time had it, or, so far as he knew, other railroad companies, tried to blocok airway growth.

Peace Garden Board Seeks United Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The petition to be circulated by the International Peace Garden board and forwarded to the Canadian Government will ask that the Canadian Government act with that of the United States in the formation of a treaty of eternal peace between the two countries, said Mr. H. J. Moore of Islington, superintendent of the board.

The deeds of the North Dakota lands are now in the possession of the International Peace Garden Incorporated, said Mr. Moore, and the Manitoba Government will make over the lands there in the near future. The cairn placed on these lands reads: "To God in His Glory, we two nations dedicate ourselves that as long as men shall live we will not take up arms against each other."

The petition will be widely circulated throughout the United States and Canada, Mr. Moore explained, that the Governments may feel when the matter comes up for legislation that the large majority of the people are supporting the project. The Government will be asked to accept the words on the cairn as the basis of the treaty, and to make the Peace Garden the official international peace memorial through its internationalization.

These College Students Ride Hobbies And Get Credit for Doing Home Work

If you were a schoolboy how'd you like to be able to choose your own style of home work? A ball game instead of Cæsar, for instance, or bowling instead of algebra.

That's just the kind of home work they have in a course at the Boston University School of Education. Just before school's out Dr. Donald D. Durrell, assistant professor, announces the home lessons. He tells the students of Education 71 to investigate thoroughly "that question about which they have always been curious but never had the time to follow up." In other words develop a new hobby.

"It's a grand and glorious feelin'," says Jim Hardy when asked how he thinks he'll enjoy his assignment in the field of bowling. Jim has chosen to spend several evenings in Mike's Pool and Bowling Parlor in order to learn the cross-alley art of gaining strikes and spares.

"It's the most profitable course in college," says Dorothy Royal. Last year Dorothy chose to look into the question of building a home. When final examination time rolled around she not only had gained much practical experience but had acquired a piece of land in Vermont and a set of plans drawn up for her by an interested architect. This year Dorothy is trying to persuade a classmate, now taking the course, to allow her to "pinch-hit" on the home work because Dot wants to complete that home. Perhaps next year the problem will center around the ways and means of acquiring "a man-of-the-house." Who knows?

Janet Day thinks the course is "the horses' oats." Janet has chosen to learn how to ride horseback and a kind captain of the Swedish Army has presented her with a noble steed. She doesn't seem the least bid worried over the fact she has two problems now instead of one, that she must now not only learn how to ride the horse, but how to take care of one.

Warning is hereby given to all that Helen Vincent is armed with a pair of scissors and means to present a sizable collection of silky-blond and mousey-brown tresses to Professor Chase when June comes. "Just a little lock, please?" That's all she asks.

Secretly slaves to purely feminine delights, the reporter finds some girls are quietly satisfying a strong urge for knitting afghans, collecting china dogs, painting birthday cards and one young miss lets it be known that collecting love letters irrespective of author and recipient is her forte.

There's murmuring of complaint in the male quarter, however. The basso-profundos bellow because only one girl has taken up the question of learning how to cook. Food is a most important and interesting subject for baritone, bass, and tenor treatment. One boy, a cinema fan who delighted in the film "Henry VIII," has chosen to look into the subject of "Meal Bills for the Kings of England." Already he has much scandalous information and has become quite familiar with the metric quantities of gustatory material consumed by those who claim "divine rights." Many a choice margin note has been uncovered concerning expenditures which on official records went down as "miscellaneous."

Cartoonist Wins Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The 1933 Outdoor Life Medal for a distinguished contribution to wild life conservation has been presented to Mr. James N. Darling, cartoonist who draws under the name of "Ding," by the Outdoor Life Magazine. Pictures by Mr. Darling were responsible for adoption of a 25-year conservation plan in Iowa and for building up a nation-wide public sentiment in favor of protecting wild life, the announcement said.

Management Secrets Offered Tea Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 23—Tea room and wayside stand owners, despite their boasts of "no better cooking anywhere," often go around with furrowed brows caused from financial worries. They may complain that they can't see why business isn't better when they have such foods to offer the public. But perhaps they have never realized that a good cook may not be a good manager.

Now if these owners really want to know how that they can improve and make successful their business they may attend four lectures which are to be given here in the Extension Service office on Feb. 8, and 9 and March 1 and 2. These will deal directly with tea room and wayside management. Mrs. Harriet J. Haynes, home management specialist from the Massachusetts State College will give the course.

Indians Plan Roosevelt Party

BROWNING, Mont., Jan. 23 (AP)—The Blackfeet Indians will help celebrate President Roosevelt's birthday anniversary. The tribal band officially will sponsor the Roosevelt birthday party here Jan. 30 with George van Seden, a member of the tribe, chairman of the arrangements committee.

Texas Wheat Acreage Cut Brings Farmers Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 23—Wheat farmers of Texas who have entered into the acreage curtailment contracts will receive approximately $5,300,000 in cash, according to estimates of Mr. John R. Edmonds of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, in charge of field work in Texas for the wheat acreage reduction campaign.

Approximately 14,000 farmers have signed up and participated in the first $3,684,079. The second payment of $1,289,529 will be made after June 1, following inspections. The bulk of the curtailment proceeds will go to the 28 leading wheat-producing counties of the Panhandle region.

Women to Swap Film Data

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Women from all parts of New Jersey have formed the Finer Films Federation, to exchange information between different municipal groups concerning merits of current films and to carry on an educational campaign among producers and public. They hope to have groups in every city of the State.

South Carolina D. A. R. Honors General Anderson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDERSON, S. C.—A memorial to Gen. Robert Anderson, Revolutionary hero for whom Anderson County and city were named, has been unveiled near the city and about four miles from Clemson College. The memorial has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of "Old Pendleton District," which was the first chapter in the State and takes its name from the first town to be settled in upper South Carolina.

General Anderson, a Virginian by birth, lived in the Pickens district of South Carolina and was a close friend of General and later Gov. Andrew Pickens. He was with Pickens as Captain Anderson in the attack upon "Stono" under General Lincoln's campaign of June 1775, when General Lincoln was bottled up in Charleston by the British. He was also with Pickens just after the fall of Charleston and made a raid on Savannah.

Advantages of EATON Deposit Accounts

It simplifies shopping by mail, telephone or in person, when you have a Deposit Account. In ordering merchandise, you merely say "Charge to my D. A." . . . Moreover, all money deposited draws an allowance on the credit balance and the yearly net purchases. . . . For full information write to the Customers' Deposit Account Office.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear HAND-SEWN SHOES by Owens & Elmes LIMITED 151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

The Editor's Puzzle

229

The speaker having read his speech, ~~from a manuscript prepared in advance,~~ the crowd, ~~unanimously and with one accord asked~~ that it be published ~~so that each could have a copy to pass along to their friends~~.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

The Home Forum

The House of Gleaming Wood

THE Japanese taxi driver, typically frantic, hurtled us away from the big western buildings, the trolley lines and bus routes of the Ginza, where modern Tokyo shops. We swung breathlessly around corners until we found ourselves out of the traffic and in a quiet residential lane of the Kanda district. Tile-roofed houses peered modestly over the tops of walls, like old-fashioned Japanese ladies demurely bowing their heads without foregoing a peep from under properly meek lashes. In front of one of these we bounced to a stop, enticed by a glimpse of zigzag green pine branches hanging over the wall, by gray stone lanterns at the gate, by the satin-yellow of polished bamboo wood showing at the entrance.

A doorbell rang clearly far back in the house. Presently a trim doll of a maid, in neat *kimono*, opened the door and bowed flatteringly low. She led us through a little paved court where exquisitely trained bamboo, gnarled pines in diminutive pots, small, weird rock gardens in low pools, stone seats and lanterns placed with a miniature sense of drama tempted us to tarry with back-flung glances. Her mistress was expecting us; and on her short knees the maid assisted us to remove our shoes at the front door, where we awkwardly thrust our big western feet into the green grass sandals provided.

The small maid pushed back a door of framed paper and bowed us into a room which was beautiful with the shining simplicity of clear, pale amber. Its loveliness was one of space and texture rather than of adornment. Through the translucent paper of the *shojii* (sliding windows) the unshadowed winter sunshine slid into the room, falling lightly on the broad, unornamented gleam of light wood polished to the sheen of silk with that perfection of plainness which only the Japanese can create. Even in our soft sandals we were reluctant to step on the floor, as one might hesitate to walk upon a mirror; and indeed, after a stay in Nippon, the foreigner is inclined to deplore the unfastidious and uncomfortable Occidental habit of wearing street shoes in the house.

Our little guide, in the thin, tiny voice of the Japanese woman, implored us to be seated on a circle of green and purple cushions surrounding the shiny brown cylinder of the *hibachi*, the ubiquitous charcoal burner. The smolder of red coals was welcome, and we stretched out our stiff hands, for in the damp, numbing cold of a Tokyo winter, warmth is not added to beauty as a recommendation of the average high-class Japanese dwelling.

* * *

The *tokonoma*, or ceremonial niche of the home, held a lovely display of a slim *kakemono* (scroll) with a landscape in dull green colorings, and a plain, cylindrical vase of solemn bronze with a joyous arrangement of the exquisite plum blossoms then coming into season. One of the most delightful customs of Japan is this tradition of the *tokonoma*, whereby the household treasures—not simultaneously arranged in wholesale and continuous display, as in most Occidental homes—are brought out, one or two at a time, and thus simply dramatized and admired in a changing setting, with sympathetic accompaniments of flowers or leaves in season.

Besides the *tokonoma* was the *pièce de resistance* of the room—a broad little stage, or low platform, raised about eighteen inches from the floor. It was completely bare, leaving the yellow glimmer of the endlessly polished wood to fling back reflections and iridescent lights. For this was the home of one of the most distinguished dancers of Japan, whom we shall call Umi Sama; an artist who, though a leader in her field, did not engage in it professionally or encourage publicity, inasmuch as hers was an old *Samurai* family opposed to public careers for women.

The light sliding doors parted again and our hostess came in. She dropped to her knees, touching her head to the floor in the courtly Japanese greeting. We checked ourselves clumsily from rising to our feet; and, instead, did our poor best to return the bows—realizing all too well that our untrained bodies and limbs were doubtless protruding in the wrong places and that, compared to the liquid smoothness of our hostess's motion, our performance must have been a sadly creaking spectacle. Indeed, unless he is given to the boasting and boosting form of patriotism displayed by occasional tourists, the stranger in the Orient is quick to sense the crudity of Western manners in comparison with the exquisite politeness of high-class Eastern peoples, the grace and immaculateness of their sophistication—to use the more subtle meaning of the term. Our bobs and bows and "thank yous," repeated no matter how sincerely to rote, inevitably appear bumptious beside that inborn formality of refinement which has been seasoned and mellowed through classic centuries. It is an inherited thing of the spirit more than a matter of acquired *mores*.

* * *

Umi Sama herself was a slim, lovely person who, with her high, kind forehead and gracious calm, strongly resembled the smooth ivory carvings of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy. Her hands, as she held them out to the charcoal burner, might indeed have been carved of ivory by one of the great craftsmen of all time. Orientals' hands are nearly always more slender and supple than the thickly molded hands of the white race. But Umi Sama's coupled with the aristocracy of her birth and breeding her years of training in the art of pantomime, and hence were as expressive as her own sensitive face.

Tea was brought in on trays of the surpassing Japanese lacquer; poured, greenish and steaming, into tiny handleless cups of translucent porcelain; and served with the little strange sweet cakes of Japan. We sat on our cushions with our unaccustomed feet numb beneath us, longing to stretch out our cramped legs, but entranced by Umi Sama and her dainty hospitality.

After tea we were accorded a signal privilege: four of Umi Sama's pupils were going to perform for us! The neophytes came in, red-cheeked girls in their teens, heroically cloaking beneath seemiy feminine modesty a youthful curiosity in us and a longing to giggle. A *koto* and a *samisen* were brought in—the first, the so-called "piano of Japan," a long, flat, stringed instrument played on the floor; the latter, also stringed, a little instrument vaguely like a mandolin, held upright.

Then the other two girls danced for us, to the accompaniment of their friends. The first was a ceremonial pantomime of the coming spring, a frail and eerie dance with a beckoning spirit; the second was a folk-dance derived from the fisher-folk—a gay, pseudo-clumsy design executed with consummate craft. Both embodied that extraordinary facility of pattern with the hands and the head which is a distinctive feature of the Japanese dance.

The girls finished, bowing low before us and blushing at our applause; but their eyes turned a little toward Umi Sama, and their small waxen faces tilted with happiness when she nodded her black head and said that it was good. And looking at them, and wondering at the growing perfection of their art, I thought of the long hours, the long years, which they had been spending with their teacher in that studio where we sat, practicing with a tremendous refinement of patience those delicately calculated gestures, that flawless accuracy of grace which had created in their motions the same smooth, golden sheen as the gleaming planes of yellow wood in the house of the artist Umi Sama.

M. M. M.

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The Fan Shop: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Toyokuni

EVER since the seventh century, and it may be from an even earlier date, the fan has been so linked with the life and customs of Japan that it appears in every ceremony, on every occasion, grave or gay. Until modern European habits and dress were to some extent adopted, the fan was regarded almost as the stamp of Japanese nationality.

Many were the uses of the fan and innumerable their design, material, decoration and shape. Each had a practical object, from the court fan (Ukoni Ogi) of thirty-eight sticks, formed like bird or butterfly, with flying streamers of colored silk, to the Mai Ogi, or dancing fan, of the seventeenth century, on ten sticks, made of thick paper, adorned with the *mon*, or crest of the family. Or again from the Rikin Ogi, or tea fan, used for handing tiny cakes at tea ceremonies (when to fan oneself is forbidden as undignified), to the fan which is set high upon the roof of a new building as a house emblem, doubtless as a symbol of good fortune. Fans were used as maps, as newspapers, in a hundred other capacities; but, when one goes back to them in their symbolic aspect, one finds that they were to the Japanese a symbol of life, ever widening and expanding. When the fan was destined as a gift to friend or relative, the decoration often signified gentle and loving wishes.

Toyokuni's "Fan Shop" print was probably made about the year 1800, since it is known that this artist produced little work worthy of notice after 1810. Toyokuni was a pupil of Toyoharu, founder of the school of Utagawa, and was one of the early artists of this school. This school perhaps produced the greatest number of color prints, although these are for the most part in no way equal to the work of earlier artists—of Hiroshige and others who have been styled the primitives of Japanese art along these lines.

In studying Japanese color prints, we learn much of the customs of Japan and of the popular interests of the nation; for these influence and even decide the subjects chosen. The artists who designed the color prints were of the artisan class, and painted what they thought likely to appeal to popular taste. Thus the stage, famous beauties, and actors were usual subjects; although landscape with an atmospheric beauty, to which the Japanese are strongly sensitive, sometimes became the subject of a long series of color prints.

Toyokuni's choice of subjects was no different from that of many another artist of his country, each of whom brought to his work, in some degree, however ordinary or banal the subject, a fineness of drawing, a delicacy of color, which remain after long years as beautiful as ever. In the older prints the paper has darkened and the colors have mellowed, rather than actually faded, though perhaps at times a little changed in tone; the purples becoming browner, and the delicate pure blue almost a soft, cool gray.

Toyokuni's color prints have, perhaps, as their chief characteristic the emphatic use of black. Often the picture and its color scheme is built up on a central note of black, as in the print before us. Or he will introduce some striking note of black in sharp contrast to the extremely delicate tones of color employed with it. It should be noted that the black used in these Japanese prints is often of an intense, velvet depth, which it is thought may be the result of printing the strong portions of the picture more than once.

In the "Fan Shop" this black is noticeable; the dress of the standing figure brings the eye instantly to the center of the picture; the interest is supported and balanced by touches of black repeated in the lattice, in the dress of the lady seated on the right, and in the fan box in the foreground. Lacquer red is introduced only in the beam at the top left-hand corner, and in the fan in the lady's hands which is the object of interest to the group. Unmounted fans are scattered about, fan-boxes are heaped on the shelf and a fan in the foreground is perhaps destined for someone regarded with affection; for we note the design of its decoration signifies the pleasantest wishes. For the pine symbolizes longevity, the bamboo, grace, activity and happiness, and the plum blossom purity. These three, alone or grouped together, occur frequently in Japanese art; but, unless it is realized what the pine, with its strength and steadfastness is to this race, and perhaps equally the bamboo and plum blossom, much of the charm of this and similar symbols in Japanese color prints may pass unnoticed.

The dresses of the two foremost figures carry a tone of delicate pinkish lilac, the sleeves of the central figure being brocaded richly in gold. There is some yellowish fawn in the woodwork and the matting is yellow-green; otherwise the background is simply drawn in, with a little light thrown on the natural cream of the paper here and there. The awning is gray, and the whole feeling is one of coolness and quiet interest. The fan in the hands of the sitting figure is in red lacquer and displays a portrait of Danjero the actor—probably, from the date of the print, the sixth of that name—for a succession of famous actors bore the name, a custom frequently observed by actors, painters and others. The face wears a mask, as may be seen by the strings beneath the chin; and the actor's *mon* (crest) is shown in the wide cream bars to the right of the face. Toyokuni's signature is seen on the fan just above the mask. The "Fan Shop" is an interesting print, a pleasing and characteristic example of Toyokuni's work.

George Sand Wrote as a Bird Sings

Very remarkable, indeed, was the immediate development of the literary faculty in this needy young woman who lived in cheap lodgings and looked for "employment." She wrote as a bird sings; but unlike most birds, she found it unnecessary to indulge, by way of prelude, in twitterings and vocal exercises; she broke out at once with her full volume of expression. From the beginning she had a great style. "Indiana," perhaps, is rather in falsetto, as the first attempts of young, sentimental writers are apt to be; but in "Valentine," which immediately followed, there is proof of the highest literary instinct—an art of composition, a propriety and harmony of diction, such as belong only to the masters.

One might certainly have asked Madame Sand, as Lord Jeffrey asked Macaulay on the appearance of his first contribution to the "Edinburgh Review," where in the world she had picked up that style. She had picked it up apparently at Nohant, among the meadows and the *traines*—the deeply-sunken by-roads among the thick, high hedges. Her language had to the end an odour of the hawthorn and the wild honeysuckle — the mark of the "climat souple et chaud," as she somewhere calls it, from which she had received "l'initiation première." How completely her great literary faculty was a matter of intuition is indicated by the fact that "L'Histoire de ma Vie" contains no allusion to it, no account of how she learned to write, no record of effort or apprenticeship. She appears to have begun at a stage of the journey at which most talents arrive only when their time is up. During the five-and-forty years of her literary career, she had something to say about most things in the universe; but the thing about which she had least to say was the writer's, the inventor's, the romancer's art.—From "French Poets and Novelists," by HENRY JAMES.

A Great Company of Joyous Singers

Wednesday, 4th March 1795.—The crows awoke me early with their cawing; I dressed, and went out before seven—to find Spring in the air! 'Twas cold, but the sun was up, still rosy, and all Nature seemed alive and joyous. Jervis came with me, bounding with delight.

We found the snow-drops in the wood were fading, though still beautiful in their wide-spread white frocks, doing obeisance to the coming daffodils, whose tall green blades we marked—a peaceful regiment, standing bravely to attention where no inspecting officer comes riding by. To one, who seemed to be their General, for he alone (as yet) had got a golden cap, I spoke and made my curtsey, praising the parade; "True, Ma'am," he said, "the snow has taken flight, and left us undefeated; here we stand." Beyond the green tops of the pines and larches the sky was blue—so blue—a glorious "Blue Blanket," and in place of martial music, a blackbird whistled on a topmost twig—a thrush called "Tirrawheet! wheet! wheet!"—a chaffinch on a thorn bush poured its gracenotes out, lifting its little head. A robin, keeping company with us from tree to tree, sang a few notes, and looked at us with his bright eye, as if to say, "We understand each other."

The dark part of the wood, near the cave, which I used to imagine haunted, was very quiet and still: I fancied elves were peeping at me from some budding ferns behind a boulder—did I not see their little fingers stretched out round the stone in dainty gloves of moss-green velvet? All this part of the way, good Jervis never left me to scamper after rabbits; he kept close, and we walked pretending we were Una and the Lion, in the enchanted forest of "The Faery Queen."

Upon the moor, the morning air was strong—I thought how wind was likened to Spirit—and when I reached the ridge from which one sees the Lintock Water, I stood still, looking upward at the clouds moving resistlessly before an unseen power. In those bright realms of space I fancied throngs of shining thoughts, rushing to mighty purposes—Heaven's chariots and horses. And suddenly it seemed that I was not alone, but one of a great company of joyous singers, and this is what we sang: "The world beneath is but a dream with all its sorrows! The Songs of Innocence are Songs of Truth!"

I turned my eyes upon the loch; in its deep hollow it lay clear and calm. As I gazed down upon the water, a mass of snowy cloud parted like white curtains, revealing a great depth of blue. There was a lark above me, which I heard but could not see. Behold, it seemed to say, the gates of Heaven are open!—From "The Baker's Window," by JANE MUNRO CUNNINGHAM. (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Press.)

Amalfi

Warm sweet scent of rosemary
On a sunny cliff—
Tawny sails of fishing-boats
Beautifully adrift.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLE.

An Empire of Silence

The desert, in whatever land, under whatever sky stretched out, is an empire of silence, a vacuum in which nature seems to hold her breath as if some stupendous event was in its birth and the pulse of the world was still in anticipation. Its silence is an impressive force, for force it is, though it has neither weight nor motion. It is a soundless atmosphere, inert and lifeless. There is a spell in the soundless air that takes hold of the mind and dallies with the senses until they are quite uncertain as to what is absolute and what relative. Nature always preserves the "eternal fitness of things," and one soon comes to know that a noisy desert would be an incongruous creation. Silence is its mood, its spirit, and fits the desert wastes perfectly, as a robe does the body. . . .

A glance backward to the mighty sweep of the desert range, with a rod or so of advance we were in the midst of a world as different from that we had left as if it were upon another planet. The view was of endless shapes of rock, measureless miles of pines, the sheen of lakes, the silver streams and piles of summer clouds—a great panorama of uninhabited spaces, whose vastness made us hold our breath as its majesty suddenly unrolled before us. We seemed at times giddy with the sense of soaring through the high heavens and instinctively clutched the horns of our saddles to steady ourselves against a momentary weakness. We stood upon the threshold of a kingdom of might and power and splendor. The desolation, the mutilation, the scorching airs and silences of Death Valley were forgotten, except for the wonder that within a distance of less than one hundred miles could exist such vastly dissimilar creations,—such contrasts of nature, one the antithesis of the other, and yet both equally great and compelling. The marvel of it all is that from the summit, where we crossed, one could at the same moment look into the heart of each.—From "Life on the Pacific Coast," by S. D. WOODS. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Crumbs of Comfort

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE influence of a glad heart expressed in happy song is illustrated by Browning in "Pippa Passes." He takes the instance of a little Italian working girl out on holiday, and uses his genius to show how her joyousness touches the lives of those whom she meets and passes. Out of her own joyous sense Pippa sang, and on the morrow returned to her silk winding, unconscious that by her songs she had touched the hearts of men.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read (p. 234), "Whatever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love—be it song, sermon, or Science—blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty." Thus the smallest deed of kindness is glorified, the seemingly trivial service is placed in the category of the inspirational. The world stands in need of such service as smiles and songs and kindly deeds. Oftentimes service such as this may touch the heart and revive hope far beyond a sermon or a great scientific truth.

Christian Science is telling men of God's goodness. It is teaching them that He is infinite good, Life, and Love, and that man is His reflection or likeness. Therefore all of joy, all of kindness, all of love that we see expressed is but some manifestation of God, divine in character, uplifting in influence.

God is made plain to mankind through the ideas that express Him. Thus, as we read on page 516 of Science and Health: "God fashions all things, after His own likeness. Life is reflected in existence, Truth in truthfulness, God in goodness, which impart their own peace and permanence. Love, redolent with unselfishness, bathes all in beauty and light."

We may not always realize that we are manifesting God through a song of praise and joy; that we are telling the world of His goodness when we render a kindness or lift a burden; but we are. We are telling it also of God's nearness; that He is a God at hand; that He is ever-present, available good. For men could have no ability or inclination to sing and be joyous unless they felt the urge within them to respond to the presence of divine Love. Did not the Psalmist say, "In thy presence is fulness of joy"?

What grand results would follow an effort on the part of each of us to reflect God in the simple ways, to let fear and sadness disappear from thought, and to sing our song of joy! We do not always know how lives are brightened or hope is renewed by some deed of kindness or a cheerful smile. God's nearness and goodness will always be at least a little more apparent to some heart because of a song of joy.

The earnest followers of divine Science are pressing forward to gain the full stature of manhood in Christ Jesus, to gain a clearer consciousness of joy and love, and they endeavor to express these and kindred qualities in daily living. The demand is to be just in the presence of lawlessness, pure in the midst of corruption, joyous and comforting among the downhearted and distressed. The high goal of spiritual perception is ever before us, the spiritual knowing that classifies all error as unreal and good as God manifest. The student of Christian Science knows that man is like his creator, God, the divine Mind. The created must be after the pattern of the creator, for man is image. Even as music must have notes to make manifest the harmony of sound, so infinite Love has ideas through which shine its qualities and nature with the redolence of reflected love.

What a load of fear would be lifted from the hearts of men if they would ponder more earnestly these truths and strive for the fulfillment of them in daily experience! Malice and strife would be stilled—silenced by the happy assurance that God is indeed in His heaven and man is at one with Him, the infinite Father-Mother God. The individual who dispenses crumbs of comfort through the practice of joy, gladness, and loving-kindness gains daily in confidence toward God, good. Furthermore, he is releasing his body from the binding beliefs of fear and hate, and in surmounting trials is gaining even greater proofs of God's care and love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Brosamen des Trostes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BROWNING schildert in seinem Gedicht "Pippa Passes" den Einfluß eines im freudigen Gesang ausgedrückten frohen Herzens. Kunstgerecht zeigt er, wie ein kleines italienisches Arbeitermädchen an einem Feiertage durch ihre Freudigkeit das Leben aller berührt, denen sie begegnet und an denen sie vorüberkommt. Pippa sang aus innerer Freude und kehrte am nächsten Tage zu ihrer Arbeit in einer Seidenspinnerei zurück, ohne zu wissen, daß sie durch ihre Lieder die Herzen der Menschen berührt hatte.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy lesen wir (S. 234): „Alles, was Weisheit, Wahrheit oder Liebe einflößt—sei es nun Gesang, Predigt oder Wissenschaft—segnet die menschliche Familie mit Brosamen des Trostes von dem Tische Christi, speist die Hungrigen und gibt den Durstigen lebendiges Wasser". So wird der kleinste Liebesdienst verherrlicht, die scheinbar geringfügigste Gefälligkeit zum Erhebenden gerechnet. Die Welt bedarf des Lächelns, der Lieder und der Gefälligkeiten. Oft kann ein solcher Dienst weit mehr als eine Predigt oder eine große wissenschaftliche Wahrheit das Herz berühren und Hoffnung wecken.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft verkündet den Menschen Gottes Güte. Sie lehrt sie, daß Gott das unendlich Gute, das Leben, die Liebe ist, und daß der Mensch Gottes Widerspiegelung oder Ebenbild ist. Daher ist alle Freude, alle Freundlichkeit, alle Liebe, die wir ausgedrückt sehen, nur eine Kundwerdung Gottes; sie ist göttlicher Art und von erhebendem Einfluß.

Die Menschen verstehen Gott durch die Ideen, die Ihn ausdrücken. Wir lesen auf Seite 516 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Gott gestaltet alle Dinge nach Seinem Gleichnis. Leben spiegelt sich in Dasein wider, Wahrheit in Wahrhaftigkeit, Gott in Güte, welche ihren eigenen Frieden und ihre eigene Dauer mitteilen. Liebe, duftend von Selbstlosigkeit, badet alles in Schönheit und Licht".

Wir mögen uns nicht immer bewußt sein, daß wir durch ein Dank- und Freudenlied Gott bekunden; daß wir der Welt Seine Güte verkündigen, wenn wir jemand eine Gefälligkeit erweisen oder eine Last erleichtern helfen, und doch tun wir es. Wir verkündigen ihr auch, daß Er ein Gott ist, der nahe ist, daß Er ein zugänglicher Gott und das immer gegenwärtige, zur Verfügung stehende Gute ist. Denn die Menschen wären weder fähig, noch hätten sie Lust, zu singen und freudig zu sein, wenn sie nicht den Drang in sich spürten, sich von der gegenwärtigen göttlichen Liebe leiten zu lassen. Sagt der Psalmist nicht: „Vor dir ist Freude die Fülle"?

Welch herrliche Ergebnisse wären die Folge, wenn alle Menschen sich bemühten, Gott in den Geringfügigkeiten widerzuspiegeln, Furcht und Traurigkeit aus dem Denken auszuschalten und ein Freudenlied zu singen! Wir wissen oft nicht, wie eine Gefälligkeit oder ein freundliches Lächeln jemand das Leben froher macht oder neue Hoffnung in ihm weckt. Durch ein Freudenlied wird Gottes Nähe und Güte einem Herzen zum mindesten immer etwas klarer.

Die ernsten Nachfolger der göttlichen Wissenschaft drängen vorwärts, um das volle Menschentum in Christus Jesus und ein klareres Bewußtsein von Freude und Liebe zu erlangen; und sie sind bestrebt, diese und verwandte Eigenschaften im täglichen Leben auszudrücken. Sie müssen angesichts herrschender Gesetzlosigkeit gerecht, inmitten von Verderbnis rein, unter Niedergeschlagenen und Betrübten freudig und ermutigend sein. Das hohe Ziel geistiger Wahrnehmung, die allen Irrtum als unwirklich und das Gute als Bekundung Gottes bezeichnet, steht beständig vor uns. Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft weiß, daß der Mensch das Gleichnis seines Schöpfers, Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts ist. Das Erschaffene muß dem Schöpfer nachgebildet sein; denn der Mensch ist Bild. Gerade wie in der Musik Noten nötig sind, um den Einklang der Töne zu bekunden, so hat die unendliche Liebe Ideen, durch die ihre Eigenschaften und ihr Wesen mit dem Strahlenglanz widergespiegelter Liebe leuchten.

Was für eine Furchtlast würde von den Herzen der Menschen gehoben, wenn sie über diese Wahrheiten ernstlicher nachdächten und sich bemühten, ihnen im Alltagsleben gerecht zu werden! Bosheit und Streit würden aufhören—würden vor der freudigen Versicherung verstummen, daß Gott in der Tat in Seinem Himmel ist, und daß der Mensch eins mit Ihm, dem unendlichen Vater-Mutter-Gott, ist. Jeder, der durch Freude, Frohsinn und Freundlichkeit Brosamen des Trostes austeilt, erlangt täglich ein größeres Vertrauen auf Gott, das Gute. Überdies befreit er seinen Körper von den fesselnden Furcht- und Haßannahmen und erlangt durch das Überwinden von Anfechtungen noch größere Beweise der Fürsorge und Liebe Gottes.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

The Thames—Above Lechlade

I saw the Thames
Along its upper reaches
Before it had decided quite
To grow into that larger river
That should wind past London to the sea—
So small and shallow
That a punt could find no depth of water
To venture and explore it further:
A quiet silvery winding
That scarce looked like moving water
So still it was,
For the lazy breeze had not the will or strength
To ruffle its serenity, except just here and there
In frugal patches,
Leaving long sheltered stretches
Of cool translucent calm.

It wound past small gray churches
And manor houses that were loveliness
Built up in stone, which centuries
Of sun and wind had played upon,
And which held the fragrant heritage
The dreaming age-old peacefulness
Of rural England.

Cornfields stretched lazily
In the golden stillness,
And cattle came to drink,
And golden-breasted, blue-winged kingfishers darted wide
From bank to bank.

And in a sheltered corner where the river paused
A crimson-berried rose tree bent
To see just how its crimson glory looked mirrored in silver,
And forget-me-nots waded out to open wide their petals
To peer and find a deeper, bluer blue
Than that above—themselves, imaged in silver, too.

MABEL A. BERKEN.

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Home Building and Gardening

Cyclamen From Seed

Not Hard to Raise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

WHO has not stood before a florist's window and admired the gorgeous display of cyclamen? Those delicate or daring shades of orchid, salmon, white, rose and flaming red; straight petals, twisted ones; all of them a challenge to the home gardener.

The luxuriant richness of them alone deters otherwise enthusiastic gardeners from trying to raise them. Surely anything as beautiful as that must take very learned skill to bring it to perfection.

Yet anyone may raise them easily, and with their own selection of colors. Like many perennials, the gardener must wait until the second season for the first real flowering period, although some will blossom the first year. And do not be discouraged if the seed does not germinate under eight weeks or longer if the weather is cool.

Being essentially a house plant, the seed may be planted any time between the month of August and the following March, although spring is the favorite season, because it brings blossoms at Christmas time.

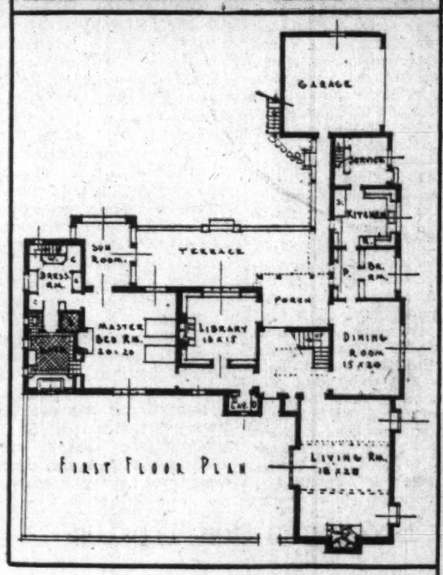
The seed should be barely covered in a seed box filled with sifted leaf mold and a small amount of sandy loam. Plant them several inches apart so as to be taken up easily when the little bulblets have become well formed and have two or more leaves. Since leaf mold is hard to sprinkle thoroughly, set a box in a shallow pan of water until it is soaked through, but be sure there is space in the box for drainage or the seeds will rot. A layer of coarse gravel in the bottom of the box will help.

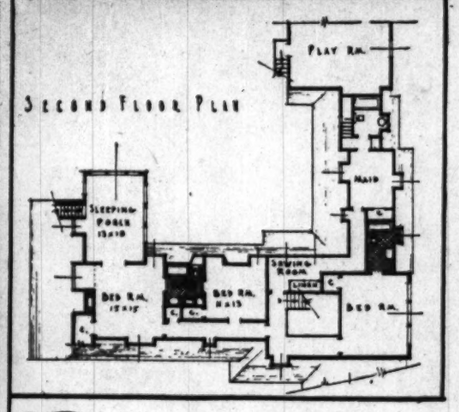
The bulbs form on the top of the soil and should be kept there even when transferred to pots or the lath house. The Cyclamen is a voracious feeder and once it is stunted it will continue to sulk like a baffled child; but ordinary barnyard manure is not a good fertilizer for it. First, plant the bulb in pure leaf mold, well rotted, then mix with it plenty of bone meal. Be generous with your water, for the Cyclamen is almost aquatic in habit, although water must not be allowed to stand about the roots. Here again a layer of coarse gravel in the bottom of the pot or under the leaf mold of the green house bed will help.

Do not crowd your plants into too small pots. A three-inch pot for the babies and a six- or eight-inch pot for the grownups, if they cannot be put into a bed, is best. They like a cool place with plenty of light, but not strong sunshine. This makes them an ideal house plant although there are hardy Cyclamen which in mild climates can be planted in the rock garden or perennial border with only a little shade during the hot summer months and give almost perpetual bloom.

Many home gardeners have trouble keeping their bulbs over from one blooming period to the next. They must have a complete period of growth and a complete period of rest. After a plant stops blossoming, gradually cease watering it and about the first of May put it where it will get only a very occasional light sprinkling or will collect a very little dampness. Allowing it to dry out entirely will often kill the plant although a continued dampness will rot the bulb. Don't actually water it.

In August or September the bulbs should be given fresh leaf mold and bone meal, all dead leaves removed and the bulbs started once more on their wonderful journey to blossom time, with soft, curling petals or occasional fringed ones, to reign over your best room.





All Photos Courtesy of the Architect to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Left and Lower Center—Mott Studios, Los Angeles, Calif.

Yes, This Is in California

It Is the Home of Oscar A. Trippet in Los Angeles. Gerard R. Concord of Beverly Hills, Architect.

Located in a lemon grove, high above the Pacific, and commanding a beautiful view of Santa Monica Bay, this stone, brick, and half-timber house is adapted in design to the California style of living, while receiving its inspiration from the design of Normandy and Brittany houses.

The plans show the low, far-flung shape, with ample provision for outdoor terraces and gardens. The broad, many-peaked roof with dormers and gables, the long ground plan that adds room to room, suggest the Norman or Breton farmhouse. The roof is of hand-split shingles and stained a weather-beaten brown-gray. The floors are wide oak planks. The ceilings of the living room and hall are of wood and beamed. The living room is a story and a half in height. The entire house is electrically heated, thermostatically controlled.

Heat It With Electric Fan

Have You Tried This?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boise, Idaho

THAT room which is hard to heat, or that room which is hot at the top and drafty on the floor, may possibly be made comfortably warm on a cold day without one more shovel of fuel by means of a simple expedient.

The electric fan, usually thought of as a summer commodity, will help to warm these rooms during the heating season.

It is a well-known fact that hot air, being lighter than cold air, rises, and thus the upper part of rooms is much warmer than the lower part. Sometimes the outlines of the lath on the ceilings may be traced because the heat, carrying smoke, has penetrated the ceiling between the laths. The purpose of the fan is to force this hot air down into the part of the room which is being used. By such distribution of heat many dollars may be saved on the fuel bill.

Small One Preferable

The fan may be used in a room heated by a common type of stove, a circulating heater, a hot air register, or a steam or hot water radiator. A small fan is preferable to a large one as a large one makes too great a draft.

The location of the fan depends upon the individual characteristics of the room, and may be determined by experiment. If it is turned on before there is an accumulation of warm air to be circulated, the circulation of the cold air will make the room even colder. As the warm air that has collected in the upper area is forced down into the room in some cases the temperature of the lower part of the room may rise as much as 15 degrees in as many minutes. The fan then serves to keep the whole room at the same temperature by increasing the circulation of the hot air and eliminating stagnant air pockets where valuable heat might otherwise collect.

In one case where the fan was placed near the ceiling in the corner diagonally opposite a large circulator heater, in such a position as to direct the draft of warm air vertically downward, the consumption of fuel was noted and found that approximately one-third was saved.

Facing a Radiator

In another case the coldest room in the house became the warmest by placing a fan on the floor facing a radiator and as close to it as possible. Here the heat fanned up from the radiator made a circle which swooped down on the other side of the room, and the general movement caused a feeling of warmth without any sensation of draft.

With hot air furnaces the most efficient position for the fan is generally considered to be directly over the hot air register placed in such manner as to force the heat horizontally out into the room.

It would be well for anyone trying this device for the first time to make a number of experiments by placing the fan in various parts of the room and in different positions until the most satisfactory position for breaking up the hot air pockets has been found.

PEARL TYER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OUTDOOR HOSE

The connection for the garden hose might be made a decorative feature. Here the sill cock is placed in the center of an arched recess in the outer wall of the porch, and underneath is a basin to catch the drips and to serve as a bird bath.

Hobbies and Hints

Wistaria Vines Half a Century Old

Hempstead, N. Y.

Dea. Friends:

Grandmother's hobby is her fifty-year-old wistaria vines, planted when she came to live in this white house with green shutters, built just for her. There are two purple and one white; the two that shade the porches have been trained to make natural awnings while the white one climbs an old clothes pole in the back yard making a huge lace parasol. Sometimes this parasol is just a tangle of twigs twisted into fantastic shapes; another time snowy with pendant blossoms filling the air with perfume which invites the bees; then the new light green leaves come, growing thicker and darker as the blossoms fade and the seed pods form; finally late in the fall the leaves dropping one by one show us a wealth of green velvety pods that are nearly as beautiful as the blossoms. These green pods hang drying on the vines all winter usually.

The extreme cold weather in December of last year changed things. Two weeks before Christmas Grandmother heard strange sounds, pops, bangs, things were hitting the windows. She thought her pet vines had gone mad—they had. All the green seeds expanded by the frost caused the pods to crack open with many bangs and the seeds to fly in all directions, many of them hitting the windows making it necessary to close the shutters until the bombardment was over. Many times had Gran threatened to cut off the pods to save herself the trouble of pulling up young vines each spring. Dame Nature came to her aid at last. Gran says, "Everything comes to those who wait—if they wait long enough."

(Mrs.) M. O. W.

How the Pool Worked Out

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Garden Friends:

Your letters have been read with much interest and it was my thought to answer them when it seemed convenient, but the plea in a recent Monitor for more letters for the Hobby Column brings the urge to write at once and tell you about our pool.

Since my other letter to you (published in May 9th Monitor) our pool has been completed and how we did enjoy it this past summer!

Some kind friends who had previous experience in pool making assisted my husband in the building of it. As it is built within the inner circle of a crescent-shaped rockery, 16 feet from point to point (composed of rocks alone) it seemed appropriate to carry out this idea on the rim of the pool. So before the cement had set this was studded with jagged pieces of various colored rocks irregularly placed. The outer rim of the pool had been given an attractive shaping and when finished it was a thing of beauty.

A space of about 12 inches was left between the rockery and pool. This was planted to wood ferns, and what a lovely picture they made around the inner circle of this pool! When in our garden in the cool of the evening, after the heat of a summer's day, we could easily appreciate the inspiration which prompted the lovely gem of the Manx poet, "A Garden is a lovesome thing."

It was rather late when we had everything in working order around the pool so it was thought wise not to invest in too expensive an outlay of water plants the first year.

Instead we dug up some pond-lily and pickerel-weed plants from the lake directly in front of our summer place: these were planted in deep wooden pails which had been prepared with a layer of fertilizer on bottom and then filled three-fourths full of rich earth for the plant roots. We weighted the pails with rocks and these were then sunk into the pool.

In about a week's time the lilies were in bloom and then the hyacinth-like blossoms of the pickerel weed came along and they bloomed profusely through July, August and September.

The success with the wild water lilies gave us courage even at this late date to purchase a Lily of the Nile, or blue star lily. This was planted in the same manner as the others and from the middle of July to the middle of October we were never without one or two of these beautiful sapphire-blue lilies.

Together with the water plants we have enjoyed the goldfish; and a mother frog defied all efforts to eject her and seemed to take to the pool as though it were designed especially for her.

Before leaving for town in October the frog had gone, but in draining the pool her offspring was found in the guise of a tadpole, the size of an acorn. So the tadpole and goldfish were transported to the city, where they are peaceably living together in an aquarium.

Since the tadpole's arrival in his new home he has grown legs and we are watching with interest his vigorous efforts to swish off his tail, which it would seem is already becoming an unnecessary appendage.

Would that it were possible to give you the complete picture of our rock garden, rockery and pool at this time, but I realize that there are many others to be heard from. Before closing, however, I would like to express my gratitude for all the Hobby letters, and to the Monitor, most especially, for making possible this opportunity to learn of others' garden and hobby experiments. With all good wishes to garden friends.

Mrs. E. D. R.

How to Prune Small Fruits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RASPBERRIES and blackberries may be considered together. Each season's fruit is borne on canes which are a year old. The first task is to take out all the old canes that bore fruit last summer. The next point is to see that the new canes—those that grew last season—are properly spaced. Canes should be at least six inches apart if one is to secure fancy fruit in the hedge system. If the canes are in hills, don't leave more than eight in a group. If the linear system is used, the canes should be from eight to 12 inches apart.

The finest tool the writer ever saw for pruning these thorny fruits was devised by a suburban gardener. He had a metal worker beat out a file into a hooked knife with a shank of three or four inches long. It looked just like a small-scale sickle. The shank was put into a sawed-off broom handle. With this tool grasped in one hand, a heavy leather glove on the other hand to hold the top of the cane it is easy to cut off the old cane close to the ground.

Gooseberries and currants grow a great amount of wood if the soil is at all rich. Each year new shoots come up in clusters. The principal point to keep in mind is to eliminate the old gnarly shoots and some of the newer shoots. The shoots which form the bush need room to develop if good fruit is to be produced.

If you like quince preserve on your toast for breakfast, or apple and quince jelly on your muffins for tea, you ought to have a quince tree on your place. They are easy to grow, hardy, and productive. To produce fine fruit, keep all dead wood out, and give each branch sunlight and air space. If a large crop sets, thin the fruit so that each will have an opportunity to develop.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

[This is the second of three articles. The third will run Jan. 30.]

On Less Than a Dollar a Year

Small Budget Need Not Daunt Any Garden Maker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haleyville, Ala.

FROM earliest memory I have been passionately fond of flowers, and for nearly half a century have been trying to help a few plants and shrubs to fulfill their mission here.

During the earlier years of my married life I had a fairly good spot for my gardening operations—that is it was nicely located, rich soil, and plenty of barnyard compost to be had for the carrying. But there was little money to spare for plants or bulbs. For a number of years I had only $1 each year to spend for plants or seeds. Several years I bought only perennial seeds, paying from 3 cents to 25 cents per packet for them. From these, carefully planted and cared for, I had in two or three years a fine array of choice perennial. Some as beautiful dahlias as I have ever seen I raised from seed—and they bloomed the first year.

Other years, the dollar would be spent for plants—10 cent size. To wait for these tiny plants and for the seedlings to grow into really nice specimens required patience. With some things it was a long wait, but as an old lady remarked to me, "It is better to be waiting for something than for nothing."

Some bulbs of various kinds were given me, and then for two or three years the dollar went for bulbs of things different from the ones I had. Many bulbs, such as Regal Lily, Tiger Lily, gladiolus, etc., were raised from seed or bulblets.

In later years there were times when not even one dollar was available, but by this time I had many more plants of some varieties than I could use. These were exchanged for plants, bulbs and cuttings of such kinds as I did not have.

There was a small plot devoted to wild flowers. These and their leaf-mold bed being brought bit by bit from the woods surrounding my home.

Not the smallest joy in connection with my garden was the giving away of great quantities of seed, plants and cuttings, and of cut flowers there were multiplied hundreds of bouquets given every season. Once I was paid (by a stranger who was passing) for eight big rose-colored peonies, the sum of 50 cents! In five to eight years you can bring a peony to blooming size from seed.

When I left the place—having lived there 30 years—there was a really beautiful garden of perennials, a very good showing of shrubs for so small a place, and a few nice roses. There were hundreds of iris of 40 or more varieties, many hundreds of gladiolus (which are hardy here), and literally thousands of narcissus of some 30 varieties.

As I said before, it takes patience to grow a garden on so small an allowance of cash, and it takes, too, a lot of intimate living with plants. You watch over the tiny seedlings as if they were animate beings you are trying to nurse through a frail infancy. You thrill over the first bud of a two or three-year-old perennial, or the first spray of bloom on a six-year-old lilac—nursed up from a 10-cent rooted cutting—when an iris two or three years from the seed shakes out to the breeze a rainbow flag you know that however long the waiting seems God's promise is always fulfilled.

In the making of my garden there were other handicaps besides financial lack, but these sank into insignificance when I took my daily "rest," weeding, digging, planting, loving my little Eden. Watching the plants survive heat and drought of summer, seemingly die and crumble back to dust, then, after the bitter cold of winter, come alive again, one feels a vast surprise that everybody in the world is not a garden enthusiast.

Living thus intimately with my own plants and flowers for so many years, I found a radiantly beautiful answer to the age-old question, "If a man die, shall he live again?"

SALLY P. WEST.

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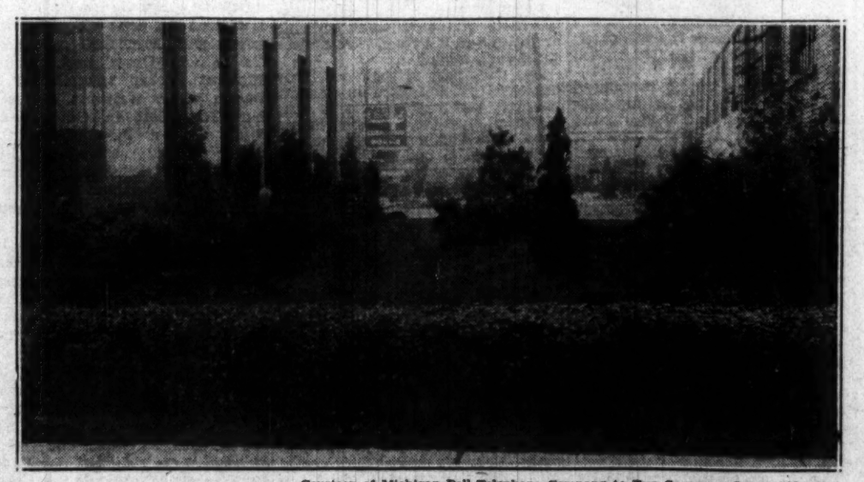


Courtesy of Michigan Bell Telephone Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Vacant Lot in the Down-Town Section of Port Huron, Mich., Was Purchased by the Telephone Company, and Turned Into a Charming "Green Garden" of Lawn, Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

All Down-Town Vacant Lots Please Copy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Port Huron, Mich.

If one of the artists now at work under the direction of the CWA were allowed to word a sign to place in the attractive small park maintained by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company in this city, he might well letter the following:

All Vacant Lots in Business Sections Please Copy.

Then, as his advice was followed, down town districts of cities and small towns would become places of delight and beauty. Charming plots of nature's own loveliness would take the place of unkempt vacant spaces transforming the atmosphere of urban districts and mellowing daily business life.

The little park above was planted by the telephone company when a new building was erected next to one owned by the daily newspaper in this city of 30,000. For years a parking lot, certainly more practical than pleasing, it was one spring plowed and graded preparatory to becoming a lawn. Then the newspaper sold it to the telephone company with the stipulation that the news room windows were not to be obstructed.

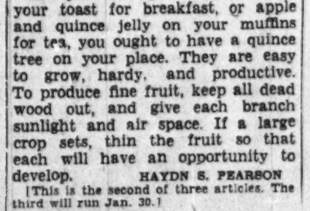
So the space was left between the two buildings and swiftly became a lovely garden of small trees and shrubs while across the front a low hedge of box leaves the entire garden open for the pleasure of the passer-by.

With the exception of blossoming shrubs, flowers have not been attempted because of the limited light, but contrast in line and color is achieved with straight towers of red cedar and arbor vitæ, sturdy Scotch pine and ground juniper.

"On a warm day in July I stop and look at the garden and forget the heat," said one of the local officials who spends his days in the post-office building across the street. "It is worth stopping to enjoy in the winter," agreed a lover of evergreens. And thousands would doubtless make similar statements of appreciation if asked their feelings toward the spot.

Something New to Wear

Whatever your clothing needs at the moment may be—a new hat for your winter wardrobe, a new outfit for southern wear, or a gown that hints of spring—you can confidently depend on advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor to help you . . . By consulting the advertisements before shopping you can know the right places to go for the things you desire to purchase . . . It saves time and footsteps—and there's such a great satisfaction in dealing with Monitor advertisers



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Progress in Education

Getting at Root Via Blossom

Finding What Is Back of Today's News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STARTING off the day's history lesson with a lively discussion of an item in the morning newspaper changes the whole attitude toward history. The old-time history lesson of so many printed pages to be studied and so many dates to be memorized was a dull process to many a schoolboy who didn't see much use in learning the "old stuff" anyway. Besides the events were finished now so why go back and hash them all over again!

But when the same boy reads a big headline in the morning paper, "Japan quits the League," or "A huge protest meeting held in New York last night," immediately the question arises, "Why"? When the skillful teacher of history can guide the discussion of the current topic so that it is driven back to the historic period under study in the class, then the boy gets the point.

As though beginning with the lovely blossoms of a tree and gradually step by step examining its leaves, twigs, branches, and trunk he finally arrives at its roots. So, applying this progressive method to history, the student's interest is aroused by what is going on right in front of his nose. His appetite is whetted for ferreting out the causes and chain of events leading to the present newspaper account.

Its Approach

"This is a daring approach to the teaching of history and involves the constant introduction of controversial topics," says Mr. Willard W. Beatty, superintendent of the public schools in Bronxville, New York. Mr. Beatty explains the "current problems approach" to history as it is exemplified in the Bronxville High School where the experiment was started about five years ago.

"It would be well-nigh impossible to teach history this way without a continuing education of the parent group and the community," Mr. Beatty says. "We have undertaken community education through adult study groups in current national and international problems, conducted by the head of our social studies department."

To show how vital history can to be made, Mr. Beatty cited the late events in the Far East. When an account of the Lytton report came out in the newspapers, for instance it started a long line of searching and discussion in the history class. What right had Japan in Manchuria? Why does the United States protest? When came the discussion of the Nine-Power Treaty? What were its provisions? Why are other countries outside of China and Japan interested? The Stimson doctrine. The Kellogg-Briand Pact. The League of Nations Covenant. The Chinese Revolution. The westernization of Japan. Finally back to the opening of Japan by Admiral Perry and the Open-Door Policy—all started by a newspaper story of international interest in the morning paper.

Of course it goes without saying that teachers of a subject like this put over in this manner must have a well-rounded grasp of world affairs. To teach social studies of this kind they must be students of social problems themselves.

But how are the newspaper accounts introduced into the class discussion? In the first place the membership of each class is divided into committees among which are divided the leading national and international problems in the day's news. The duty of each committee is to keep the class up to date with regard to the current developments in its field, and to probe back as far as possible into the historic origins of the problem. Each day the class starts with a discussion of the current situation.

Several copies of each of three newspapers to which the class subscribes are present in the classroom besides other newspapers contributed by students to show variety and contrast in the manner of presentation of the news. Every student is subscriber to the same weekly magazine. Copies of first-class monthly magazines are also available.

College history textbooks are used rather than the usual secondary school text in the Bronxville High School, Mr. Beatty says, because the college books are more complete, more thorough, and less cyclopedic in their handling of a majority of their topics. They are therefore more interesting.

When the experiment in teaching history from the "current problems approach" method was first instituted in this high school there was some doubt about whether the students would be able to pass college entrance examinations. Now Mr. Beatty reports that the students trained by this procedure are able to acquit themselves creditably upon the New York State Regents examination and upon the college entrance board examinations.

Courtesy of Oak Grove School for Girls to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scene From Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes" as Presented by the Oak Grove School for Girls in Maine. The French Cabinet at the Right Is to Hold the Medal Given by France

French Government Honors Maine School

Medal Awarded Because of Quality of French Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vassalboro, Maine

GLEAMING in a crimson plush case that rests today on the shelf of a cabinet also made in France is the beautiful medal conferred upon Oak Grove Friday evening, Jan. 19, by the Republic of France through its Ambassador and representatives in this country. As far as is known, the Oak Grove School for Girls is not only the first Protestant school in Maine but also in New England to receive this honor from a world power.

The ceremonies attending the presentation began at 6 o'clock, when the members of Cercle Français, M. Jules Savarin, editor of Le Franco-Américain, and Mr. Harold Dubord national committeeman and friend of Ambassador Andre de la Boulaye, selected to confer the medal, were guests of Principal and Mrs. Robert E. Owen at a formal dinner. Entering the dining hall as the orchestra played, the guests saw a long banquet table decorated with flags of America and France in a room lighted wholly by tall candles. Each course was typically French as a tribute to the guests of honor and the occasion.

The guests gathered again at 8 o'clock in the Assembly Hall where Mlle. Guilbeau welcomed them and the Oak Grove chorus sang "La Marseillaise." Mr. Dubord then conferred the medal upon Oak Grove in the name of the French Republic, and in gracious terms described the work of the French department which had merited this great honor by a world power interested in promoting friendly relations with the United States and its best institutions. He spoke in part as follows:

A Tribute

"For 15 years I have watched this school on its beautiful hilltop above the winding Kennebec. I have seen it grow under the quiet but farseeing leadership of Principal and Mrs. Owen, until it led in its own State and established such a wide reputation for scholarship, culture and character development that discriminating parents have sent their daughters not only across the length and breadth of our great country but also from foreign lands to be trained at Oak Grove.

"The French department has been unusual and brilliant for more than 10 years. Because of the high quality of both the class and extra-curricula work, because of the excellence shown by Oak Grove students in interscholastic competition in French, because of the record of its graduates in colleges of this country, and because of the excellent work of its graduates in four of the famous universities of France, this medal, with the honor which it symbolizes, is awarded to Oak Grove School in the name of the great Republic of France."

The medal was accepted by Mlle. Guilbeau in charming Parisian French.

With French Vivacity

M. Jules Savarin, editor of "Le Franco-Américain," was then introduced and delivered an address with the vivacity and noblesse of a French gentleman. "Arioso de Benvenuto" by Diaz and "Vision Sugitive" by Massonet which were sung by M. Rossiter Marcou were thoroughly enjoyed. As a popular encore M. Marcou led the favorite old folk song "Alouette" and was joined enthusiastically in each chorus by the guests and the entire school. M. Auguste Boxquel spoke in gracious words of his admiration for Oak Grove and the excellent work of its teachers

At the completion of the ceremonies of presentation, the students of Mlle. Guilbeau gave an entertainment for the enjoyment of the guests of honor. After the chorus sang the old French round, "Frère Jacques," under the spirited leadership of M. Marcou, Ann Hughes of Foxboro addressed the guests in French and paid tribute to the early and many contributions of France in the growth of the United States. The youngest pupils who have studied French only since October then appeared in a jolly group of old folk songs: "Il était une Bergere," "En Passant par la Lorraine," "Au Claire de la Lune" and "Sur le Pont." As an introduction to the climax of the program Stella Carvell of China spoke in fluent French of the French drama and the influence of the noted dramatist, Molière.

The famous scene with the Pedantic Poet from Molière's great play "Les Femmes Savantes" was elaborately staged and cleverly interpreted. Authentically arrayed from the curls of their imported coiffures to the glittering buckles of their slippers the cast portrayed their French parts with much spirit. The scene was most colorful with the rich velvets and satins of the Court of France in the reign of Louis XIV.

Another Gift in Appreciation

A great deal of luster was added to the scene by the exquisite antiques made in France which were used for the setting. These pieces, each of which has an interesting history all its own, have been gathered from collectors in several states during the last four months and have been given to Oak Grove by Harry Harrison of Worcester, Mass., who is furnishing a guest room in French period furniture to express the appreciation of the board of managers for this great honor from the Republic of France.

In selecting Oak Grove to receive this high honor, the record of the school and its graduates was taken over a period of 10 years. Since 1920 the heads of the French department have all studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. Among the strong extra-curricula activities they have featured under the inspiring leadership of their principals, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, are the French tables, French club, French plays, and weekly assemblies conducted wholly in French. In addition to the honors in French won by graduates of Oak Grove in various leading colleges in this country, the recent graduates of this little school have done work of distinction in the great French universities of Nancy, Dijon, and Toulouse and at the Sorbonne.

How Taught

While Oak Grove is essentially a college preparatory school, it maintains that each subject may have a cultural value. While the so-called direct method has been used by the four outstanding teachers of French since the department became conspicuous for its work, yet each teacher has had such breadth of training that it could not be said that she used any one method.

Under Mlle. Zorbaugh and Mlle. Guilbeau, however, the method of French at Oak Grove has been more closely in harmony with that of Dr. E. B. de Sauzé, director of the famous Cleveland Plan, than any other present-day method. Both Mlle. Zorbaugh and Mlle. Guilbeau have studied under Dr. de Sauzé as French students. Both have been inspired by the fairness, saneness and ideals of his Cleveland Plan.

Beginning with the seventh grade which is the first one at Oak Grove, the students are taught French from the first day, and it is rarely that any word of English is spoken. Books are not used at first with these beginning groups, and there is a challenge to which they respond in a spontaneous spirit of play, making their hours in the French room thoroughly happy.

Gradually the students come to possess a genuine "language sense," with a feeling for the correct form, for the exact word and for a French style which may convey their thoughts fully and clearly.

Courtesy of Oak Grove School for Girls to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Face of Medal Presented by France to the Oak Grove School for Girls

The World Adrift

V—Hitlerism and the Isolation of Germany

By Raymond Leslie Buell

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

FOLLOWING the World War, Germany underwent a revolution which brought a republic into existence but left the foundations of the capitalist system unshaken. Disillusioned by the inconsistency between the Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles, resenting the charge that Germany was solely responsible for the World War, unable to pay reparation except out of foreign loans, and weighed down by growing unemployment, the middle class and large sections of the youth of Germany finally turned to Hitlerism for salvation.

The Twenty-Five Points of the National Socialist program demanded the abrogation of the peace treaties and the union of all Germans in a single Aryan state. Hitlerism opposed the materialism of the Marxist with the idealism of the unlimited state. It glorified the German past and attacked the Jew, the Communist and the pacifist who could not understand the virtues of a militarized and racially pure nationalism. It also attacked democracy, feminism and internationalism. As far as economic principles were concerned Hitlerism demanded the abolition of "interest" slavery, state ownership of trusts and department stores, and the enactment of agrarian reform. In its propagandist methods and aims, the Hitler movement resembled Italian Fascism.

Hitler's Victory

Forming a government in January, 1933, Hitler won a striking victory in the March elections and carried out a relatively bloodless revolution. One by one, all political parties except the Nazis were suppressed; Hitler received the right to make laws in his own name; freedom of speech and of the press disappeared; and Communists, intellectuals and liberals were imprisoned, killed or exiled. By August it was estimated that between 50,000 and 80,000 political prisoners were confined in concentration camps. The most prominent feature in the Hitler program was the cold pogrom directed against the Jews. Following a one-day nation-wide boycott against all Jewish establishments, the government took steps to drive the Jews from public office, and to limit severely their professional and business activities. Not since the time of the pogroms of Tsarist Russia had any supposedly civilized state embarked on such widespread anti-Semitic activities. Hitler may have saved Germany from Communism and engaged in fewer acts of terrorism than the Soviet government, but he went to unprecedented lengths in unloosing the blind fury of racial prejudice. By his methods Hitler undoubtedly aroused a new spirit in the German people, but whether as a result Germany was to undergo a healthy renaissance or merely experience the illicit and ephemeral thrills of nationalist sadism, history had yet to determine. The world expressed high indignation with these events in Germany, without realizing that it had largely contributed to their development.

These internal excesses, together with the glorification of war in Nazi writings and speeches and the militarist demonstrations of such "private" armies as the Storm Troops, served to strain the international situation. The widespread protest in foreign countries led Germans to fear that France and its allies might embark on a "preventive" war in order to repress the Hitler régime before it had become consolidated. That this result did not occur was due in part to the restraint displayed by France. On the other hand, public opinion in foreign countries was disturbed lest this emotional outburst force the German government to arm several million of its unemployed and, under the leadership of the highly efficient Reichswehr, attempt to absorb Austria and over-run the Eastern frontier. Fear was also expressed that in this effort Fascist Germany would be joined by the two powers with somewhat similar systems and ambitions—Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy.

Fear of a "Revisionist" Alliance

Neither of the two revolutionary powers, however, seized this unique opportunity to apply their expansionist doctrines. On the contrary, they cast their lot with the democracies of the world—the status quo powers. In both cases, the result was due to the fact that the dictators of Russia and Italy were guided by enlightened self-interest. The initial difficulty in a rapprochement between Moscow and Berlin was that Hitler had denounced the Communists with the same vehemence as the Jews, and demanded expansion at the expense of Russia. Moreover, Soviet Russia's one ambition was to make a success of its Five-Year Plan. Had Russia joined Germany in a campaign to overturn world capitalism, the Five-Year Plan might have collapsed. The fear of war had haunted the Kremlin ever since Japan occupied Manchuria in 1931. Uninfluenced by the considerations of prestige which had dominated the Tsarist Government, Soviet Russia had acquiesced in the Japanese occupation of its sphere of influence in northern Manchuria; but it was a foregone conclusion that Moscow would have to fight if Japan seized Russian territory, such as Vladivostok. Russia's position would have been particularly vulnerable had it at the same time been on unfriendly terms with its neighbors in central Europe.

It was essential for Russia to build up friendly relations with the capitalist states of Europe, not only to protect itself against Japan but to develop the foreign trade on which the success of the Five-Year Plan depended. Russia needed manufactures, such as machinery from abroad, and it could pay for these manufactures only by exporting raw materials. The abrupt decline of world prices owing to the depression had severely injured Russia's capacity to pay for imports.

Under the circumstances Soviet Russia and democratic-capitalist France found it mutually advantageous to bury past differences. France wanted to prevent an alignment between Moscow and Berlin; Russia wanted to make sure that neither France nor its allies would attack it in the rear in case of war with Japan. In the fall of 1932 the two governments signed a non-aggression pact, which was followed by similar agreements between Russia and France's allies. Temporarily, at least, Russia had cast its lot with France in upholding the European status quo, while discontinuing active propaganda for a world Communist revolution.

Some Doctrines in Common

From the point of view of doctrine, Fascist Italy had more in common with Fascist Germany than had Communist Russia. Nevertheless, Mussolini was no more eager than Stalin to join Hitler in a movement to overturn the international status quo. For this there was a number of reasons. First, Fascism was essentially nationalist. It glorified the nation-state. As a result, the common bond supposed to exist between Communists in different countries was lacking in the case of Fascists. Mussolini, moreover, could not tolerate the absorption of Austria by a Hitlerized Germany because this would have brought Germany to Italy's border, and led to the Reich's absorption of the Italian Tyrol, which had a German population. Another reason was that Mussolini needed a prolonged era of peace to make his economic experiment a success; international strife, no matter who won, might prove fatal.

Consequently, in 1932-1933 Mussolini appeared in the rôle of peacemaker. He took the initiative in concluding the Four-Power Pact, which prevented the division of Europe into two conflicting blocs. In this pact Italy, France, Germany and England agreed to work for European reconstruction, including disarmament and treaty revision. While the pact did not succeed in establishing a common front on the part of these four powers, it gave Mussolini the opportunity to take the lead in preventing Austria from falling into Hitler's hands. Despite the divergence between Italy and Germany over the Austrian question, Mussolini continued to exercise more influence over Hitler than did any other European statesman.

Parents Who Go to School

Studying What Interests Them Most

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dayton, Ohio

MOTHERS and fathers are going to school in Dayton, Ohio, as well as boys and girls. Not to learn a trade or a profession, nor to receive a degree or diploma, but to get a richer view of present-day life, to seek to adjust themselves to the current social and economic changes brushing them on all sides.

More than 1000 grown-ups gathered in the Fairview High School on Monday nights last year to learn the technique of carrying on a good conversation, to find out what books to read, to discuss the economic situation, to get ideas about making inexpensive salads and desserts, to improve their homes, to sing the good old songs.

Fast Growing

This adventure in community adult education has grown with such momentum in Dayton that this year a plan for the use of five school centers was undertaken, thus putting the project on a city-wide basis. Although started four years ago by a small group of teachers in the Fairview High School, the project now has the coöperation of foremost citizens and the backing of such organizations as the Parent-Teachers Association, the Council of Social Agencies, the League of Women Voters, and the Federated Clubs.

But these grown-ups are not going to school in just the way that their children do, for 60 per cent of their teachers are not teachers at all but discussion leaders, capable townspeople who have volunteered to direct a group in some particular line. The manager and owner of a chain of delicatessen stores, for instance, is the director of the class in "Present-Day Economic Problems." He arranges to have speakers on economic subjects start off the hour with a lecture. Then he directs the discussion.

Practical Leadership

The manager of a book store is the leader of the class on "What to Read." He set up a "new book laboratory" at the school where the men and women can browse about, become familiar with the titles of the new books, and hear about their contents. No books are sold at the school.

The director of the Art Institute directs the class in art appreciation. A home economics teacher shows how to make frozen salads and desserts in a room where an electric refrigerator is installed. A member of a business firm is taking charge of the course in home making and a Y. W. C. A. worker is helping a group in amateur photography.

"Dayton Citizenship," led by members of the League of Women Voters, takes up the problems of county government, commission form of government and taxation which are made very practical when the auditor and treasurer are called in to explain delinquent taxes.

Young people between the age of 18 and 25, who have finished high school but who are unable to go to college have joined a group to study the question, "After High School, What?" Parents have classes especially concerning the problems of bringing up children: "The Baby Gets a Good Start," "The Elementary School Child," "The Junior High School Boy or Girl" and the "Senior High School Boy or Girl."

Other Leaders

A member of the school board takes charge of the class in current events. The director of a mothers' chorus leads the group who choose "songology" and who can sing all four verses of "America" without a book when they finish.

The whole idea of the school is to give grown people an opportunity to grow in a knowledge of parent problems as well as social and economic ones and to build up a creative interest to take care of an increasing amount of leisure time. The classes are very informal, the object being to exchange ideas and grow together.

"Why can't my boy be taught these same things in the high school?" one enthusiastic parent inquired. It was a very natural question because he saw that men and women were studying the things which interested them most and which were the most practical and vital to them.

"We believe that we have stumbled upon a means of changing public opinion," said Mr. Don D. Longnecker, principal of the Fairview School where the experiment started, "away from traditional courses and in favor of courses which will help to adjust the individual to his current problems."

Traveling Theater Gives School Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

STUDYING a play with your nose in a book is often a pretty dull affair. Studying a play from a seat in a theater is a thrill. Arguing thus, three theatrical enthusiasts—Mr. Gerald Cooper, Mr. John V. Trevor, and Mr. C. Lawson-Reece—have formed a "Traveling Theater" for the benefit of schools. Their object is to give dramatic presentation of those plays that form part of the term's work and the repertoire has been chosen accordingly. These plays are staged in the school buildings or grounds, or in local halls. Frequently several schools share a performance among them.

"We have played to all kinds of schools," Mr Cooper explained, "and I am sure no company of actors could wish for better and more appreciative audiences. Their quickness and responsiveness make it a delight to play to them."

The Treveling Theater is a complete professional company with a permanent staff of actors, touring its own scenery, costumes and lighting equipment. The orchestra is composed of a radio-gramophone, but where adequate music can be supplied by a school orchestra, it is welcomed.

If the presentation of the whole play is not required selections are given, these being made with the utmost care in order to maintain the dramatic and poetic construction of the longer play. The abridged versions are calculated to play for 2 to 2½ hours.

Being a member of the Traveling Theater must be great fun—and very strenuous.

"We have done everything from scratch," Mr. Cooper explained, "and aim at getting away a bit from the old traditional presentation. Our productions are carried out with the utmost care from every point of view, and the highest professional standard is maintained throughout. In addition to the schools, we go to many of the smaller towns and villages which are not usually visited by touring companies, and give them first-class performances of classical and modern plays.

"We have a specially designed fit-up frame, whose size can be adapted to any stage, and simple but decorative sets of curtains, which are adaptable to any type of scene. Elizabethan costumes, specially designed by Mr. Bernard Guest are used for all the Shakespeare plays.

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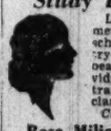
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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Prices Inclined to Go Forward Again

Further Profit-Taking and Then Advance Is Resumed

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Financial markets continued to undergo some minor adjustments today, but, on the whole, the speculative approach was still optimistic, and most prices displayed an upward slant.

Stocks were a bit irregular in the early hours, dipping and rallying moderately. Leading issues, though, found buyers on the reactions. The activity was somewhat under that of the previous session.

The dollar performed sedately in foreign exchange dealings, and was only slightly lower in terms of sterling and the gold currencies.

Forenoon irregularity gave way to better stock market levels in the late trading today. A demand for specialties, particularly aircraft shares, was the feature.

Volume was somewhat reduced from yesterday. Issues advancing 1 to around 2 points included Allied Chemical, du Pont, United Aircraft, Case, U. S. Steel and Douglas Aircraft. American Telephone and New York Central were about unchanged.

Steps toward the enactment of the Administration's monetary program were being watched closely in brokerage houses and, in some board rooms, the opinion was expressed that market hesitancy might be expected until the gold bill gets final congressional approval.

Treasury Financing

Details of the Treasury's new financing, expected to be made public tomorrow, were being awaited with interest by the financial sector which has been doing considerable guessing on the amount and terms. Estimates of the total ranged from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 and it was generally believed that orthodox methods would be used in the borrowing with issues of securities maturing in not more than two years. One-year maturities, it was figured in some banking quarters, might be on a 1¾ to 2 per cent basis, with slightly higher rates for two-year paper.

Advices that the President would ask Congress for an emergency appropriation of some $1,166,000,000 to carry on the Civil Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and direct federal relief found Wall Street sentiment a little confused because of indications that the Administration planned to taper off the Civil Works program and wind it up in May.

At the same time, various observers deduced that, if the President expected to close up the CWA in the next few months, he must have assurances that recovery will have been so far advanced that the large number of men now on the Government's emergency pay roll will be able to find normal work by that time.

Bonds Reactionary

The bond market carried into the early trading today some of the reactionary tendencies noted in the late dealings yesterday. Realizing was on a fairly liberal scale in some parts of the list, and traders viewed the buying side with more caution in view of the sharp advance in values during the last two weeks.

U. S. Governments continued to remain within narrow price grooves to the accompaniment of light trading. Announcement that the Treasury would disclose details of its financing program tomorrow appeared merely to accentuate the waiting attitude which the market has shown for some time. Early dealings in Treasury 4s and 4¼s brought advances of 2-32s of a point. Other Treasury and Liberty issues were unchanged to 6-32s lower.

Losses, mainly within fractional limits, were in the majority in the corporate group. Such issues as Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Chile Copper 5s slipped back about a point each.

Slightly higher prices were paid for Detroit Edison 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s and Shell Union Oil 5s.

Trading in foreign loans was slow with price changes generally unimportant. French 7½s improved about a point. Japanese 6½s, German Agricultural Bank 6s and Australia 5s yielded small fractions. Canada 4s and Austrian 7s ranged slightly higher.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	26¾	28¾	Manhattan	28½	30
City	26¾	28¾	Public	27½	29½
Commercial	138	158	Trade Bank	20	25
Fifth Av	900	950	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1440	1500			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	61	65	Fulton	200	220
Banca C I	145	165	Guaranty	314	334
Bk NY&T	328	358	Irving	17	19
Bronx	6	9	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	88	98	Law Tle&c G	3¾	5¾
Cn Hanover	125	135	M'facturers	18	20
Chemical	38	42	New York	87¾	92
County	32	40	Title Guar	12¾	15¾
Empire	18½	20	Unit States	1590	1650

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	31¾	34¾	Merchants	255	280
N Shawmut	22	25	Second Nat	84	90

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	1¾	2½	Harris T&S	190	215
Cont Ill Bk	36½	39	Northern Tr	315	335
First Nat	105	113			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	36	39	Home	20½	24
Am Alliance	18½	2½	North River	18¾	21
Gt American	18	20	Spgfld Fire	88	93
Hartford	46	49	U S Fire	32½	35½

Offer Massachusetts Bonds

A banking group headed by the First of Boston Corporation and including Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Estabrook & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation and Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., is making public offering of a new issue of $8,453,000 coupon 3 per cent municipal relief and coupon 3¼ per cent water bonds of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 23	Last Jan. 22
13¾	3		Adams Express	5900	10¼	9¼	10	9¾
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	300	19¼	18	19¼	19
12¼	5½		Addressograph	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
9¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11¼	4⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
112	47½	3†	Air Reduction	900	104¼	102¾	104¼	103¾
4	1		Alaska-Juneau	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
23	11½	.60	Allegheny Corp	7500	22⅞	22	22⅝	22⅝
21¼	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
152	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	900	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	1200	154⅜	151⅞	154⅜	151⅞
26¾	8		Allis Chalmers	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
40	5		Amal Leather pf	1300	20¼	19⅝	20¼	19⅜
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	100	27	27	27	
33	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	5200	47½	46⅞	47⅝	46¾
28½	8		Am Bank Note	4400	34⅞	34	34⅞	33¾
49½	24	3	Am Bank Note pf	400	48	47½	48	48
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
42½	9¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	1800	23¾	23	23½	22½
100½	49½	4	Am Can	300	33½	32	33¼	33¼
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	9500	103⅞	101¾	102¾	102¼
30¾	16		Am Car & F pf	1100	28¾	28	28¼	28
31½	3½		Am Chain pf	400	49½	48	49½	48
14	1¾		Am Chain	3400	25	24½	25	22½
51¾	34	2†	Am Chicle	500	8¾	8½	8¾	8
98⅝	13		Am Com Alcohol	200	48½	48½	48½	
19⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow	5200	61¼	60	60½	60¼
6	1		Am Encaustic T	13500	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½
44⅞	7¾		Am & For Pow pf	800	3½	3½	3½	3¼
12	3⅞		Am European	800	23½	23	23½	22½
35⅝	6½		Am & For Pow 6	100	9	9	9	
27¼	4½		Am & For Pw 2pf	900	18½	18	18	18
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	700	14	13¾	14	13½
16	2½		Am Hide & L	600	19	18¾	18¾	18½
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	1200	9¼	9	9¼	8
17½	3¾		Am Ice	300	36	36	36	37½
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	3500	9	8¾	8¾	8½
15⅛	4¼		Am International	100	41	41	41	41½
3½	⅛		Am La France	1800	9¼	8¾	9	9
12	1¼		Am La Fr pf	700	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¾
39⅛	8¾		Am Locomotive	10	6	6	6	
63	17¼		Am Loco pf	1300	32¾	32	32¾	32
6	1		Am Mach & Met	400	62½	61	61¾	61
23⅜	3½		Am Metal	500	4¼	4	4¼	
30½	17	1½	Am News	1600	21¼	20¾	21¼	20¼
19½	4		Am Power & Lt	140	27	25	27	24¾
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	9100	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1800	22½	22½	22½	22½
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	1100	32	19¾	20	20
119	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	8500	16½	15⅜	16½	15⅞
31⅞	5⅝		Am Rolling Mill	100	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜	
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	12500	22¾	21½	22⅜	22¼
7⅝	⅞		Am Seating	100	38½	38½	38½	
4½	1		Am Ship & Com	500	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	28¾	28	28¾	28
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	14500	46⅞	45¾	46⅝	45¾
99½	31		Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	80	80	80	80
72	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	77	77	77	
27	9⅝		Am Steel Fdries	3400	24¼	23¾	24	24
85	37¾	2	Am Steel F pf	50	77	74	79	76
47⅞	30	2	Am Stores	100	40	40	40	40
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	55½	53	55½	53½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108	107	107	107
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3500	118⅞	118	118⅞	118
45	25		Am Type Fndrs	100	8	8	9	10¼
37⅞	7		Am Type F pf	80	16	15½	16	16
43¼	70⅝	1	Am Wat Wk & E	8100	23	22	22¾	22¾
80	35	6	Am Wat Wk pf	300	69	68	68	
17	3		Am Woolen	500	13¼	13	13½	13½
67½	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	600	71¾	71	71⅝	71¾
4⅛	3		Am Writ Pap ct	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
14⅜	3¼		Am Writ Pap pf	400	9	8½	9	
10⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	8	7⅞	8	8
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	31200	16⅝	16¼	16¾	16⅜
15½	4⅛	.60	Anaconda Wire	200	11½	11⅜	11½	
97	1		Anchor Cap	900	22	21½	22	22½
90	41	7	A P W Paper	300	6⅝	6	6⅝	6
7⅜	1½		Armour Del pf	100	87	87	87	86½
5	¾		Armour Ill A	8900	6	5¾	6	5¾
93	7		Armour Ill B	1100	3	3	3	3
7	1⅛		Armour Ill pf	3500	60¾	60	60½	59½
5¾	2		Arnold Constable	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	3½		Artloom Corp	200	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
35¾	6¾	.50	Asso Apparel Ind	400	3½	3	3½	2¾
80½	34⅜		Asso Dry Goods	1100	14¾	14	14⅜	13½
79¾	50	3.30	Asso Oil	40	30¼	30	30¼	30
59	16½		Atchison T&SF	10500	69⅝	67¾	69⅜	68⅛
32½	12¾	1	Atchison pf	200	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76
31½	9		Atl Coast Line	1800	48¼	47	48¼	47½
84¾	31	2	Atl Refining	23800	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	32¼
9¾	⅞		Atlas Powder	400	41	41	41	41
16⅞	5½		Auburn Auto	3200	52½	51	52¼	53¼
			Aviation Corp Del	12500	9⅞	9	9¾	9
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	9400	13¼	12¾	13⅛	13
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	100	46	46	46	47
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	9500	28	27½	28	28
39¼	9⅞		Balt & Ohio pf	1200	33⅜	32¾	32¾	33
99⅞	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	100	90	90	90	90
41⅜	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
110	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	200	103	103	103	105
7¼	3		Barker Bros	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
24¼	5½		Barker Bros pf	200	25	25	25	
11	3		Barnsdall A	25600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
27	7		Beatrice Cream	400	14	13¼	14	13½
70½	45	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	61	60½	61	62½
12½	3½		Belding Hem	6200	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11¾
101¼	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	103⅜	103	103⅜	103¾
21¼	8¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
33½	9	.25b	Bendix Aviation	7500	30⅜	29¼	29¾	29¼
49¼	10¼		Best & Co	900	38	36¾	37	36¾
82	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	16600	45¾	43¾	45⅝	43¾
29¼	6		Beth Steel pf	600	79¼	77¼	79¼	76
19¼	3½		Bigelow Sanford	200	34¾	33	34	32
58½	9½	2	Blaw Knox	1100	18	17¾	18	17¾
37⅝	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	68	66½	68	66
22¼	5½	.25e	Borden	2600	24	23¼	24	23¾
4½	2		Borg Warner	2200	25¼	24	25¼	24
14⅝	2⅝	.25b	Botany Mills A pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
41¼	21¾		Briggs Mfg	4900	14½	13¾	13⅞	13½
83½	64	6	Brooklyn Man T	500	33½	32½	33¼	32½
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	73	73	73	73
118½	108¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	200	58	57½	57½	57½
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	200	118½	118½	118½	118½
72	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie pf	900	73¼	71½	73¼	71½
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	30	71	71	71	
9⅞	3¼		Budd Mfg	400	13	12⅜	13	13¼
38	3		Budd Mfg pf	8200	7	6⅝	7	7
5¾	4		Budd Wheel	70	32	31	31	32
13¼	2½		Bullard	1400	4¼	3¾	4¼	4
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1300	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	11¼
8	1		Burns Bros A cts	200	1	1	1	
9½	1		Bush Terminal	5400	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼
8	4⅛		Bush Term deb	300	3½	3½	3½	3
22⅞	5		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	200	4½	4¼	4½	4
2⅞	1		Butler Cop & Zinc	10	9	9	9	
7½	1¼		Butte & Superior	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
43¼	8½		Butterick	100	11½	11½	11½	
			Byers	300	3¾	3½	3½	3½
				2800	30½	28½	30½	29¼
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	400	26	24½	26	24
2½	1		Callahan Z & L	6800	1¾	1¼	1½	1⅝
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	300	11	10¾	10¾	10½
49¾	2		Calumet & Hecla	2000	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	700	27	26½	26¾	26¾
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	4200	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	16⅛
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	500	30¾	30¼	30¼	30½
12½	4¼		Capital Admin	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
103½	30⅛		Case Threshg	3200	79½	76	78½	76¾
58¼	51	4	Caterpillar Trac	1700	28⅝	27½	28¾	27⅝
29¾	5½		Celanese Corp	17400	50	43¾	47¾	47¾
56⅞	4⅛		Celotex Co	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	29½	29¼	29½	29¼
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	800	9¾	8¾	9¾	8¾
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	9200	36⅞	36	36½	36½
73⅞	25⅝	2.80	Certain-Teed	400	14	13¾	14	13¾
49⅛	24½	2.70	Ches & Ohio	700	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
52½	14⅞	1½	Chesapeake Corp	3700	44	43¾	44	44
8⅛	½		Chi & E Ill pf	1100	40	39½	40	39½
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	2½		Chic Gt W pf	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	300	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
18¼	1½		ChiMil & St P pf	1900	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	4300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
12⅜	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	8900	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	9½
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu Tpf	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8¼
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	800	19	18¾	19	19
34	5	.50b	Chi Rl&Pf'cts	900	5	4¾	5	4¾
10½	2		Chickasha Cot O	700	8	7¾	7¾	8
21½	6		Childs Company	500	23¾	23½	23⅝	23
57⅝	7¾	2	Chile Copper	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
25	7¼	2	Chrysler	20	15	15	15	16
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	42700	55	53	54¼	54½
3⅝	⅛		City Ice & F pf	400	20½	20¼	20½	20
8½	1½		City Stores	30	72	72	72	72
14¼	5	.25e	City Stores A	700	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
22⅜	7		Clark Equipment	100	14	13¾	14	13⅞
29¾	6		Colgate-Palm-P	130	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾
85	49	6	Colg-Palm P pf	1700	13⅞	13	13¾	13
85	63⅞	7	Collins & Aikman	300	76	75	76	76
17⅜	2⅞		Collins & A pf	18	23¾	22¼	23½	22½
54	9		Colo Fuel & Ir	30	85	85	85	
51	15¼		Colo F & I pf	700	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¼
28½	9	.50a	Colo & Southern	40	24½	24	24½	24½
83	50	6	Columbia Gas	10	36	36	36	21⅝
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf A	9300	14¾	14½	14¾	37½
28	6⅝		Columbia G pf B	400	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
71½	23¼	2	Columbia Pic vtc	400	58	58	58	
19¼	4		Columbian Carb	400	26⅛	25½	26⅛	26⅜
25	18½	1¾	Comm Credit	400	64¼	63½	64	63⅞
95¾	70	6½	Comm Cr 7% pf	1900	24¾	22¾	24⅝	23
39½	11		Comm2Cred 1pf	1000	24¾	24¾	24¾	
43½	18	3	Comm Cred A	20	95	95	95	
97½	84	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	42¼	41	42¼	94½
57¼	9	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	2800	43¾	42¾	43¼	41
80	35	.60	Comm Solvents	300	94¾	93½	94¾	42¼
17	3½		Commwlth & So	33700	35¾	34½	35⅜	93½
67½	22⅝		Comwlth & S 6pf	13100	27¾	27	27¾	35
41¾	7⅝	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	36	36	36	27⅜
14⅜	5¾		Consol Film Ind	14600	28¾	27¾	28	37½
10⅞	2¼		Consol Film I pf	200	4	4	4	28¾
22⅞	5		Consol Gas	1800	43¾	43¼	43¾	27¾
15½	4⅛		Consol Gas pf	9200	43¼	42½	43¼	43¼
8	1½		Consol Laundries	300	89¾	89	89¾	43¾
10⅝	5		Consol Oil	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	89¾
3¼	1¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	35200	12	11⅜	11⅝	5¾
4½	¼		Consol Textile	400	5¼	5	5¼	11⅝
18¼	3		Container B	5200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5
3½			Cont Baking A	2000	2¾	2½	2¾	5⅞
28⅞	18¼	2½	Cont Baking B	1800	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	2½
17⅛	3½		Cont Can	1400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	11
36½	10⅛	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	1700	80¾	80½	80¾	1⅝
19¾	4⅞		Cont Insurance	500	9⅝	9½	9⅝	80¼
			Cont Oil	1000	10½	10	10¼	9¾
90¾	45¾	3	Cont Motors	17600	19¼	18¾	19¼	10¼
7⅜	2⅜		Corn Products	2400	2	1⅞	2	18⅞
39½	22	2†	Coty	1800	80	79½	80	1⅞
65	14¼		Cream of Wheat	2100	6	5¾	6	79½
38⅜	24½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	4800	31	30¾	31	5¾
8½	1		Crown Cork pf	1200	35	34	35	30
37⅞	9		Crown Zellerbach	200	37½	37½	37¾	34¼
10	⅜		Crucible Steel	2200	5¾	5¼	5¾	37¾
16	2½		Cuba Co	500	27¼	26	27	5¾
12⅜	2⅛		Cuba Ry pf	1200	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	27¼
11½	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	1170	16½	9¼	10	2⅜
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	4200	8¼	7¾	8	9¾
38½	20½	2½	Cuban Am S pf	390	44	39¼	42¾	7¾
22½	6½		Cudahy Packing	400	41¾	40¾	41¾	39¼
66	30	.80b	Curtis Publishg	1700	18¾	18½	18¾	41
4⅜	1⅛		Curtis Pub pf	700	58¾	58	58¾	18¾
8	2		Curtis-Wright	17600	3¾	3	3¾	58¾
			Curtiss-Wright A	8500	8¼	7¾	8¼	3
18⅜	6½	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	13½	13½	13½	7¾
49	5¾		Deere & Co	4200	32¾	31	31½	13⅜
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	4800	68	67	69	31½
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	8900	28¾	27½	28	68
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	300	7¼	7	7	27½
16	1½		Detroit & Mack pf	20	14½	14½	14½	7
33½	10	1½	Devoe & Ray A	400	32½	32	32½	13½
29⅛	17⅛	1	Diamond Match	700	26½	26½	26¾	32¼
			Doane Mines	4000	33¾	32¾	33	26¾
39½	12	1.25†	Dominion Stores	1200	16⅞	15¾	16	33⅛
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Douglas A	1200	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	15¾
18½	10¼	.75	Dresser B	6800	20¾	19	20½	19⅛
10¾	2½		Duluth So Shore	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	20½
2½	¾		du Pont de Nem	100	1	1	1	8¾
98⅜	32½	2	Duplan Silk	2200	101¼	97½	101	1
28⅜	9½	1		300	20	20	20	98½
			—E—					19½
10	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	700	7⅝	6½	7¼	6½
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	87½	85¾	87	86¼
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	130	120	120	130
16	3¼		Eaton Mfg	1500	18¼	15¼	16	16
27½	10		Elgin Nat Watch	3100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
85½	75	7	Elec Auto-Lite	6800	33½	33¼	33½	32½
8¼	1		Elec Auto-L pf	20	89	85	89	90
5¾	¾		Elec Boat	1200	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾
15⅜	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	2500	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
36½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	11300	7¾	7¼	7¾	6¾
32¾	6½		Elec Pow & L pf	3600	15½	14¾	15½	15½
84	21	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	1200	13½	13¼	13½	13½
	⅞		Elec Sto Battery	500	51¾	51	51¾	51¾
62⅞	26	3	Elk Horn Coal	200	13	12¾	13	13
40⅜	11		Endicott Johnson	500	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¾
13⅜	6½	1	Engineers PS ww	200	19	19	19	1¼
25¾	3⅜		Equitable Off Bld	200	10	10	10	19
22½	4½		Erie RR	2200	20½	10	10	10
23½	7¾		Erie RR 1pf	300	23	23	23	10¼
18⅜	3		Erie RR 2pf	1200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	23
10	⅜		Eureka Vacuum	3600	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	18⅞
11½	3½		Evans Products	900	11	10¼	10⅞	11⅛
			Exchange Buffet	100	6	6	6	10½
			—F—					
6⅝	2½		Fairbanks pf ct	50	4	4	4	4
11¾	2¾		Fairb

Financial: News and Comment

Vanderlip Would Set Up an Entirely New Money System

Against 'Dangerous' Power Given Treasury Secretary in Gold Bill

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Asserting that it was extremely dangerous for one man, in this case the Secretary of the Treasury, to have such power as is conferred on him by the gold bill now before the Senate, Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, has formulated a bill in which he embodies the proposals which he set before the Senate and House committees and laid before the President at the White House last week. If the present gold bill, which was accepted by the House last Saturday, is passed by the Senate, Mr. Vanderlip says he will continue to fight to have his bill proposed so that the authority would be transferred from the Secretary of the Treasury to a central bank.

The bill, which would establish a Federal Monetary Authority, commonly called a "central bank," and which would control the credit and currency of the United States, was drafted to replace the present gold bill which is now before the Senate.

Mr. Vanderlip, who had a hand in framing the Federal Reserve Act, retains in his measure, which is sponsored by the Committee for the Nation, the seizure of all the gold in the country by the Treasury, but he takes exception to the powers that the present bill invests in the Secretary of the Treasury.

Powers of Central Bank

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Vanderlip declared that "the measure puts in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury very wide powers beyond the handling of the Stabilization Fund which are comparable to the powers usually given a central bank. To have a single man—a political appointee—yield such powers as the present bill confers is extremely dangerous if perpetuated in our system," he said. "It isn't sound to have the same man be both the borrower and the lender as the Secretary may now be."

As an alternative to this situation, Mr. Vanderlip outlined his proposed Federal Monetary Authority, which he claimed would be absolutely out of the realm of political control. A board of seven trustees would be appointed by the President, with the approval of a majority of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House. Three of the trustees must be selected from a list proposed by the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks acting together.

The central bank would have the sole power to issue currency, could purchase gold and silver bullion, rediscount any Federal Reserve bank notes, bills of exchange, or acceptances bearing the indorsement of the Reserve Bank; engage in open-market operations and could purchase and sell foreign exchange. The Authority would not be able to receive any deposits or retain any capital.

The first act of the Authority would be to take over the gold and pay for it in circulating notes issued by the Treasury at a new stabilized rate somewhere around 60 cents, Mr. Vanderlip continued. This would give the Treasury about $2,000,000,000 worth of gold as a backing for that much new currency. Mr. Vanderlip stated that the present stabilization fund would "sterilize" $2,000,000,000 worth of gold as it could not be used as backing for a new currency issue.

To Control Price Level

"I would suggest that the right of free coinage of gold should cease," Mr. Vanderlip continued. "The Federal Monetary Authority should augment or reduce its gold stock as it saw fit through operations in the free market. The new institution would have its hand the main instruments for controlling the general price level.

"The principal manipulative factors that control the price level are the volume of currency in respect to the volume of gold, the rediscount rate, the open market operations conducted by means of the purchase or sale of short term Treasury paper and bank acceptances and the foreign exchange market."

The bill enunciates the policy of the United States to "restore and maintain the normal purchasing power of the dollar, which shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the average purchasing power of the dollar for all commodities during the year 1926."

This level would be ascertained by an index called "the index for the purchasing power of the dollar in the terms of wholesale prices for all commodities" for such a period, as compiled and published from time to time by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Southwest Farmers Paying Federal Loans Before Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 23—A measure of prosperity has now come to the farmers of the southwest region, including Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, it is indicated by Mr. Owen W. Sherrill, regional manager of the Farm Credit Administration. Farmers in this section are paying off federal loans before maturity, he said.

A total of 57.6 per cent of the $5,050,040 loaned to farmers of the three states during 1933 was paid off before the notes became due. Of the 1932 loans, 41 per cent was paid off in advance of maturity. Loans in the three states during 1933 numbered 65,697, or $76.87 per farmer. Approximately $3,879,000 has been repaid.

There will be few cotton farmers of Texas this year requiring federal crop loans, it is expected.

Urges Freer Trade Relations Between U. S. and Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 22—That the United States and Canada should arrive at once at a basis for freer trading relations, one working toward more liberal interpretation of their tariff policies, was urged by Mr. J. D. Mooney, president of General Motors Export Corporation, New York, in a recent address here at the Empire Club. This interpretation should allow at least as broad an interchange of goods between the countries as existed in 1928 and 1929. From 1929 to 1932 total trade between Canada and the United States decreased by over $800,000,000.

Various forms of economic fallacies which were said to be stifling trade were deplored by the speaker. To economic nationalism, a doctrine practiced for the past seven or eight years, he attributed the depression more than to any other cause. World trade was stifled, debt payments halted, and when goods were refused as payment for debts and gold was hoarded, the financial structure also collapsed.

Among the various unfounded contentions he noted the belief that a commodity could be protected within a country's borders by erection of tariffs; that the production and real prices of world commodities, like wheat, can be controlled; that there is an advantage in continuous exporting and in keeping imports out; that depreciated exchange provides an export advantage.

He asserted that the questions as to where to stabilize currencies and in what values of the dollar or pound sterling had never yet been solved. For that reason the only solution was a return to the gold standard.

Roumania's Foreign Trade Hurt by Drop In Commodity Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Roumania's foreign trade and balance of payments have been seriously affected by the decline in prices of her principal commodities and the world-wide economic depression, according to a special bulletin of the Institute of International Finance issued by Dean John T. Madden, director.

"As a result of the unfavorable balance of payments, the maintenance of external debt service became increasingly difficult and late in 1932 the Roumanian Government applied to its external bondholders for relief," the Bulletin states. "The outcome of this request was the so-called 'Paris Agreement,' approved on Feb. 18, 1933, by representatives of French and British holders of Roumanian long term loans and ratified by the Roumanian Council of Ministers on March 9, 1933. In accordance with this agreement the bondholders' representatives consented to the suspension of sinking-fund payments from Jan. 1, 1933, to March 31, 1935. Upon the request of the Roumanian Government, this period may be extended for an additional year."

The Bulletin also stated that the total debt of Roumania as of April 1, 1933, was reported at 156,192,000,000 lei. (About 167 lei to a dollar.)

Advertising Volume In December Gains

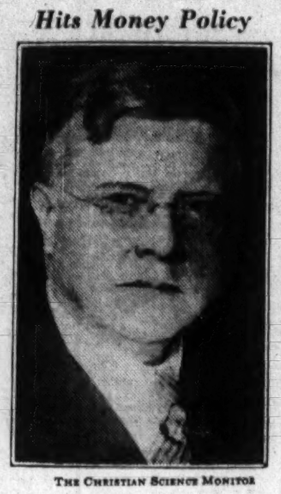
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Advertising volume in newspapers in December, based on the showing of newspapers in 70 cities showed an increase of 5,193,000 lines, or 4.2 per cent, compared with December, 1932, according to Advertising Age. This is the same percentage of gain reported for November.

Both general and retail lineage showed substantial increases in December. The total for general was 16,464,000 lines, up 37.8 per cent. Retail gained 2.4 per cent, totaling 84,698,000 lines. Although automotive showed a slight decline, financial a 10 per cent loss and classified a decline of 1.5 per cent, the total for all classifications was 127,644,000 lines, a gain of 4.2 per cent.

Magazine advertising in January increased more than 13 per cent, Advertising Age reports. The figures for 86 leading publications aggregated 713,000 lines, a gain of 82,000 lines compared with January, 1933.

Hits Money Policy



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

H. Parker Willis

Professor of Banking at Columbia University.

Commodity Price Movement Best Since in October

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A widespread enhancement in values in all domestic markets folowed President Roosevelt's message to Congress on gold and currency, which would establish a value of between 50 and 60 cents for the dollar and provide for the transfer of all gold now held by the Federal Reserve banks. Stocks and commodities moved sharply higher in the most active trading since last summer, with bonds also joining in the upward movement. As a result, the weekly compilation of wholesale prices, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., continued the favorable showing of the past two weeks, with 41 advances for the current week, the highest number reported since the last week of October, as against only 14 declines.

"The grain markets showed immediate response to the President's monetary message. The volume of trade broadened considerably and prices spurted forward briskly," says the review.

"Interest in the sugar futures market was quickened by the presidential message and gains from 5 to 7 points resulted. In the spot market, however, there were no new developments, with prices at 3.16-cent level, or 4 points below a week ago. Buying of futures was also influenced by the report that the United States was willing to discuss sugar stabilization with other countries.

"The cotton goods market has turned strong and active, with business during the last two weeks the best it has been in months, and above that for the comparative period in three years.

"The President's special monetary message gave a strong upward surge to cotton quotations, which advanced to the highest level touched since last July in the broadest and most active trading in a number of months."

List at Face Value Defaulted Mortgages

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Moreland Act investigation of the $2,500,000,000 guarantee mortgage tangle disclosed today that state insurance department examiners, when they went over the books of mortgage companies, listed mortgages in the companies' portfolios as assets at their face value even though they were in default in interest, taxes and principal.

In explaining the process, Morris Finkelstone, insurance department examiner, said that there had to be a 33⅓ per cent "cushion" over and above the value of the mortgage. This, he said, had been considered enough to take care of any potential losses.

Walser read a section of the insurance law which said that no stock or bond or other evidence of debt shall be valued as an asset above its market value if it is in default. He quickly, however, read an opinion by an insurance department lawyer saying this provision did not apply to portfolio mortgages.

Palestine Maidens Find Mirror Of Youth in Beauty Preparations

A growing demand for beauty preparations has been one of the features of the westernization of Palestine since the British assumed the mandate for that country, according to a report from the consul in Jerusalem, made public by the Commerce Department.

In the pre-war era the use of cosmetics was sternly frowned upon by the conservative Muhammadan elements of Palestine and the use by women of "make-up" of any kind was virtually unknown there. A gradual change, however, has been taking place in recent years.

Many of the more educated of the Muhammadan women began to dispense with the wearing of veils and adopt various western customs. A steadily growing interest was aroused in products designed to improve their appearance.

The large immigration of foreigners into Palestine has been another factor in the increased use of such articles. At the present time, the report shows, the cosmetics most in demand in Palestine are lipsticks of small size and cascara of the pencil type.

It is estimated that in the three cities of Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa, there are from 15 to 20 beauty parlors, about half of which are individual shops and the rest adjuncts to barber shops.

Imports of all kinds of toilet preparations into Palestine during the last five years have amounted to a value of approximately $300,000. About $10,000 worth of American toilet products are annually imported by this market.

Marked Rise in Argentine Imports of Crude Rubber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Crude rubber imports into Argentina during the 10 months ended October, 1933, were 50 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1932, according to a report to the Commerce Department from the Associated Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires.

Official statistics just issued show that crude rubber receipts in the 1933 period reached a total of 7,314,900 pounds, of which approximately 75 per cent came from the British East Indies. Less than 5000 pounds were imported from Brasil, the report shows.

Crude rubber made up more than half of Argentina's rubber and rubber godos. Total imports under this classification during the January-October period of 1933 amounted to 7220 metric tons valued at 10,064,392 gold pesos, compared with 5569 metric tons valued at 7,896,369 gold pesos imported during the 10 months of 1932, showing an increase in volume of 29 per cent and in value of more than 27 per cent.

Says Commodity Dollar Has No Authoritative Warrant

H. Parker Willis Asserts All Logic Opposed to Success of U. S. Monetary Policy Now Being Pursued —Questions Desirability of 1926 Price Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The monetary policy known as the "commodity dollar," a phase of the general philosophy of managed currency, has no scientific warrant behind it, is not supported by the best economic opinion of the day and has no successes of practice behind it, according to H. Parker Willis, in an article analyzing the current monetary objectives of the Administration, appearing in the current issue of the Financial World. At best, in the opinion of Dr. Willis, it is an experiment in a field where all precedent as well as all logic is opposed to the success of such procedures as those the United States is now pursuing.

1926 Price Level Not Normal

"The official policy of the Administration," the article states, "as reflected and easily substantiated by analysis of public utterances of qualified persons now high in political authority, evidently assumes three fundamental ideas, which, if found wanting, can no longer serve as the acceptable basis for the proposed policy. These ideas are as follows:

(1) That the price level of 1926 was a desirable or normal one.

(2) That it is practicable and desirable to restore the price level of 1926, through currency depreciation.

(3) That a 'managed currency' or 'stable dollar' is in some way more equitable than the gold dollar heretofore employed.

"Let us examine these assumptions.

"The year 1926 was not, for the debtor or 'depressed' classes of the community, a particularly fortunate period. Complaint was then constant on the part of the farm population, although it was drowned in the general cry of 'prosperity,' and the politicians paid relatively little attention to it. Prices were falling and had been falling for some time. Other commodities moved in a similar way.

"The farmer's troubles were not due to a fall in prices, but to the fact that his products soon after 1926 began to fall out of proportion to other goods. This was a special condition, due to the uneconomic nature of the farming situation. It will not be remedied by changes in the monetary system, and there is no good reason for so believing. If such changes be influential, they will be likely to act more or less evenly upon all prices.

"There is nothing in the restoration of the 1926 level of average prices that would assist the farmer or the debtor in the slightest degree. In fact, there is abundant reason for the belief that the level of 1926 could not, and should not, be attained and held, for it was certainly a purely transitional or transitory level. It did not represent a balanced or 'normal,' 'equilibrium' in our economy.

Inflation Not Controllable

"As to the question whether currency depreciation of a deliberate sort can be employed and used, like a tool, so that price levels advance, or recede, as desired, and then stop at a given point—the notion of 'controlled inflation'—there is no ground in experience for so believing. Thus far, there have been no successes in the few countries which are supposed to have attempted such a proceeding. In the United States, the advance in prices by about 17 per cent (wholesale) said to have occurred since the beginning of the present year, has been effected by including such commodities as wheat, cotton and others whose prices are internationally fixed. Omit them, and the price level, domestically stated, will be found to have advanced hardly at all. The price level has, if anything, fallen very slightly since the gold buying policy of the autumn was embarked upon; and there is no warrant for the thought that there will be a greater success in the future as a result of this ill-starred undertaking.

"Finally, the third premise considered above as implicit in the whole proposal demands attention. Does the policy now advocated—a stabilized dollar which theoretically returns to the creditor the same control over commodities he originally borrowed—realize the 'equity' at which it nominally aims? Only if we assume the existence of a static world, in which there is no invention, no industrial progress, no cheapening of mechanical processes, but in which from generation to generation costs of production remain the same. In such a world, there would, however, be little need of dollar stabilization since there would probably be little variation in prices. In an active and progressive world, in which great inventions follow one another with rapidity, and in which there is constant alteration of cost of production, as well as constant development of new articles of consumption, it is clear that the stabilized dollar would not realize equity or anything like it. It would perhaps be the most inequitable dollar that could be devised."

News Notes—The Far West

Pay Rolls—Pay rolls in Washington's basic industries gained 81 per cent in the first 10 months of 1933, says the State Department of Labor and Industry. The increase was not spotty but general in all lines. The pay roll total for the 10-months period was $104,836,000. The biggest gains were made between July 1, when the NRA program was placed in effect, and Oct. 31.

Canning Industry—Long after canning time is over, the Walla Walla Canning Company is still canning. It is purely a local concern, and entirely financed by the Valley inhabitants. The cannery in 1933, its first full year, distributed some $70,000 to workers and $93,000 to growers. The company works out its own canning formulas.

Apple Prospects—The new year has given fruit growers of the Yakima Valley new hope for the future, as prices of apples have advanced until they are receiving prices 25 to 50 cents a box higher than at the opening of the season. After operating for several years at a loss, or at least without a profit, they are now obtaining returns well above the cost of production. Greater returns are also reported for pears, potatoes, hay and wheat. A conservative estimate places the valley's production value in 1933 at $22,898,600, compared with $16,406,016 in 1932.

Water Commerce—The water-borne commerce of the port of Portland, Ore., gained 4.1 per cent in 1933 over 1932, and its value was 20 per cent greater. Incoming and outgoing cargo during the year amounted to 4,047,508 tons, compared with 3,884,042 tons in 1932.

Indebtedness—Bonded indebtedness of the 34 counties of Oregon, as shown by figures compiled to July 1, 1933, has been slashed during the past seven years in all but eight counties. Six counties have no bonded indebtedness. Five counties show an increase in bonded indebtedness, and three show an increase in warrant indebtedness. In 1926, the assessed valuation of all the counties in the State aggregated $1,110,677,349, compared with a valuation of $958,749,855 in 1933.

Fish Canneries—Fish Canneries in San Pedro and San Diego closed recently because they could not meet competition of importations from Japan, cannery officials said. For a number of years small imports were absorbed without difficulty, but in 1930, 14,000 cases were imported. "Since 1930 the American market has been increasingly disturbed by Japanese tuna," a packing official said. "In 1931, 24,000 cases were imported; in 1932, 240,000 cases, and for the first nine months of 1933, 600,000 cases." Packers claim that the tariff protection is inadequate.

Building—A building contract has been awarded in Oakland, Calif., by Standard Brands, Inc., for the erection of a $1,000,000 plant, which, it is declared, will be the most modern yeast manufacturing unit in the world. Nineteen buildings will be constructed.

Real Estate—Since the "blue sky" provisions of California's Real Estate Act of 1933 became effective on Aug. 21, two score development projects with a questionable background have been withdrawn from the market by their promoters, according to the real estate commissioner. It is claimed that with such a record as this, there is evidence that the new laws are operating to protect that portion of the public which is inclined to speculate in lots.

Home Financing—Financing of homes in the Twelfth District of the Federal Home Loan Bank has shown marked improvement during 1933. The lines of credit for member banks in the Twelfth District have reached $10,000,000, and a sufficient portion of this has been advanced to place the bank on a profitable basis.

Orange Growing—Although Orange County is the smallest in area in California, it is the leading orange-producing county in the country, both in volume and in value of the crop. The census shows that in 1930, this county's orange crop brought $33,627,535 for the 11,264,314 boxes marketed. This record was made from 3575 groves with 2,904,832 bearing trees. Six of the 10 leading citrus-producing counties of the nation were in California, the other four being in Florida.

Nevada Mines—According to Charles Huber, deputy state mine inspector, 80 Nevada mines have notified the inspector's office of their intention of resuming operations. It is expected that by midsummer most of the Nevada mines will be working at full capacity. The hills are swarming with prospectors.

Gold Mining—Throughout Nevada and the Mojave-Death Valley section of California there are numerous tracts, ranging from a few acres to several hundred acres known as dry lakes. Mining engineers have known for many years that these dry lakes contained flakes and specks of gold, and it is expected that some of them may profitably be worked for their gold content when the completion of the Boulder Dam makes cheap power available. Tests show silt in some places carrying $1 a ton in gold.

First Recovery Loan Now Ready For Subscription

$1,000,000,000 Issue Is Looked For—Quick Absorption Anticipated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The first slice of refinancing for recovery, loan number one in President Roosevelt's $10,000,000,000 series, is ready for issuance after the stock market closes today; thus an unprecedented peacetime borrowing campaign opens.

The consensus among financial observers here is that the loan will be short-term, along orthodox lines, and probably in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000. However, naturally the secret has been closely guarded, and all forecasts except that this appeal to the nation's investment capital will be along orthodox lines are highly speculative.

This morning Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, completed consultations on the loan, drafted a public statement, and prepared to await the critical reaction. For upon the manner in which the market takes this first appeal for recovery money will depend much of the future program. Vast new sources of funds are to be tapped before all the $10,000,000,000 is raised, but today's offering is simply to draw off the cream.

Mr. Morgenthau describes himself as being "very comfortable" over the prospects of getting his money. The Federal Reserve Board has already promised full coöperation, which means that much of today's issue will find its way without delay into portfolios of the member banks.

Experts here anticipate that the loan would bear a rate verging from 1¾ to 2 per cent. Other recent loans, maturing soon, bear slightly under this rate, but New York State's issue yesterday came at 2 per cent. The prospective term ranges between six months and 18 months.

Treasury circles recognize today as a critical moment in the history of the New Deal. So vast is the reservoir of capital stored up in banks, however, that heavy oversubscription to the issue is anticipated. The essential monetary orthodoxy behind the gold bill now before the Senate, despite its effects on the Federal Reserve System, is regarded as a guarantee that money will be forthcoming. Such a guarantee did not exist at all last Dec. 15, when the Treasury refinanced a big Liberty Loan maturity, yet ample subscriptions rolled in.

Nonferrous Metals Much More Active And Prices Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The nonferrous metals for the week ended Jan. 20 were the most active in several months. With this greater activity came higher prices in some instances, the most conspicuous advance having been the half-cent rise in copper to 8½ cents a pound. All of the metals were stimulated by Roosevelt's new monetary policy.

Statistics for 1933 on copper, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines, created a good impression, revealing that trends are in the right direction. The figures pertain to the United States copper industry and show that surplus stocks of refined metal declined 15 per cent last year. Imports of raw copper fell 30 per cent and refined copper imports were down 7 per cent. Consumption increased 28 per cent.

Buying of lead was probably more brisk relatively than with other metals. Prices did not rise from 4 cents a pound, New York, because of unfavorable December statistics which told of a gain of over 15,000 tons in surplus stocks to over 200,000 tons.

Silver prices have been quite steady.

India's Imports Rise With End Of Gandhi Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—An improvement in India's imports for the fiscal year 1932-33 is attributed by Dr. D. B. Meeks, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, to the fact that political excitement, and specifically the Gandhi boycott movement, has practically died away.

The total value of imports of merchandise into British India as recorded in the trade returns amounted to 1,330,000,000 rupees and that of exports to 1,360,000,000 rupees. Compared with the preceding year there was an improvement of 70,000,000 rupees in the case of imports, but a fall of 250,000,000 rupees in the case of exports.

Stock Curtailment To Aid Dutch Cattle Trade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—In an effort to improve the present unfavorable position of the cattle and dairy industries of the Netherlands, the Government has decided to decrease the number of cattle in the country, according to a report from The Hague to the Commerce Department.

The demand of populous neighboring countries for beef and dairy products, the report shows, resulted in Dutch farmers developing a large and profitable export business in such items. Since 1929, the declining purchasing power of these markets, together with numerous trade restrictions, has affected this trade to a marked degree. Shipments fell from 238,000,000 florins in 1929 to 90,000,000 in 1932.

A government body, called the Crisis Cattle Central Organization, was set up which after studying the situation decided to take 200,000 cattle out of the market.

Latin-American Purchasing Power

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE substantial recovery that already has occurred in Latin-American commodity prices and trade is reflected in the Standard Statistics Company index of Latin-American purchasing power, which may be accepted as a comprehensive barometer of future trends.

This weighted average has advanced from last February's low point of 64.33 to 91.57 at the start of the present year, or a rise of some 42 per cent.

It is indicated, moreover, that this upswing in prices will be continued in 1934, and that it will result in an increase in the debt-paying capacity of Latin-American nations.

Drop of 31.5 P. C. In the Number Of Building Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The number of building permits during December compared with November decreased 31.5 per cent, but increased two-tenths of 1 per cent in the value of buildings for which permits were issued, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These figures are taken from 756 cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

In the like period there was a drop of 35.8 per cent in the number and a drop of 46.9 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings for which permits were issued. The number of new nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued decreased 39.8 per cent. The estimated cost of these buildings increased 33.6 per cent.

The estimated cost of new residential buildings for the country in December totaled $7,275,459 compared with $13,706,244 in November. The total estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings for the country in December equaled $17,351,317 compared with $12,987,061 in November.

The estimated cost of all construction, including alterations and repairs, equaled $34,775,313 in December compared with $34,703,735 in November, a rise of 0.2 per cent.

American Dollar Closes at $5.00⅞ In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The United States dollar moved narrowly on the foreign exchange market today, depreciated 1⅛ cents to the pound, and closed at $5.00⅞ to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of $4.99¾.

The effect of selling dollars in connection with American gold purchases was offset by a trade demand and the repatriation of funds to the United States.

The dollar opened at $5.00¼, touched $5.01⅜, then firmed to $5.00⅞.

Gold currencies were quiet, the French franc closing at 79.71 to the pound, the same as yesterday.

America was credited with the purchase of the bulk of the gold offering worth £1,360,000 sold on the open market at 132 shillings 9 pence, including a premium of 9 pence.

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—The United States dollar closed 6 centimes lower on the foreign exchange market today at 15.87 francs (6.30 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.62 marks (38.16 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today, as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.61 marks (38.31 cents to the mark).

Market Value of 50 Stocks Higher for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Jan. 20 was $13,831,597,875, an increase of $1,095,411,500, or 8.53 per cent, as compared with the market value of $12,837,186,375 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $9,379,464,250, indicating an increase during the year of $4,553,133,625, or 48.54 per cent.

Baltimore Now Living Within Its Revenues

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 (AP)—The City of Baltimore entered the new year with a budget surplus of nearly a million dollars, an increase of more than three millions over the condition of the city coffers a year ago.

A statement, given Mayor Howard W. Jackson by Herbert Fallin, director of the budget, today showed the surplus at the close of 1933 was $974,583.34, as compared with a deficit in 1932 of $2,374,500. Mr. Fallin credited $937,575.90 of the surplus to appropriations and the rest to revenue.

Heavy Buying In Various Sections Of Cloth Market

Further Advance in Prices —Industry Satisfied With Progress During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 23—Buying of all kinds of cotton cloth continued heavy during the early part of last week. Demand was stimulated by a rise in raw cotton, following the President's message to the Congress, asking authority to commandeer the gold reserves and devalue the gold dollar.

The strong demand, coupled with the well sold condition of most of the cotton mills caused a further rise of prices from ¼c to ½c.

Heavy goods used in the mechanical arts along with several styles of ducks and dyed yarn goods were moved in good volume. Price advances were most notable in sheetings, which have heretofore lagged behind the rest of the market, but which sprung to equality with vigor last week.

The buying spurt experienced a lull in the middle of the week, and second-hand offerings began to appear, but it was notable that their volume was much less than usual, after such a vigorous upward movement. Such offerings clung quite closely to the first-hand quotations, and declined to yield to lower bids. This exhibition of strength convinced buyers of the inherent strength of the market, and the near scarcity of goods. A week-end rally restored prices to the highest point.

Propaganda Ineffective

It is now conceded that most of the talk during the recent holiday season to the effect that buyers would not pay the new prices was sheer propaganda by the chain and department stores attempting to scare the mills into lower prices. The mills refused to be scared because the ruling prices of December scarcely covered costs under the exactions of the NRA coupled with the AAA processing taxes.

A survey of the cotton textile industry published by the Journal of Commerce discloses a general note of satisfaction at the progress made toward recovery by the cotton industry during the last year. The NRA is given unstinted praise and credit for most of the improvement.

Experience thus far has shown that some sections are in need of continued curtailment from their permitted double capacity operation. Other sections are found to need extra time to cover the demand for those classes of goods.

Southern manufacturers seem highly pleased at the control so far achieved and the increased buying power afforded by the higher wage rates, and the eastern manufacturers are also well pleased at the removal of the handicaps they were formerly compelled to operate under.

Attention on Styles

Attention is called to the great advances made in cotton goods to cater to the styles. Modernized versions of old-time staple cotton fabrics are vying with strictly 1934 novelties for first place in the product of the makers of better dresses. Stylists in close touch with Paris are unanimous concerning the importance of cotton for the coming season.

There seem to be different reactions which are important to note in the trend toward cottons. A crispness is demanded, not only in the dress for normal or daytime wear, but also in accessory accents.

The influence of color to make serviceable fabrics attractive and lasting is illustrated in the 1934 seersuckers.

Adaptations of sudanettes which were first brought to Paris attention by an American stylist include shiny fabrics in a taffeta weave in plaid and check patterns. Sheer cottons will retain their popularity represented by novelty voiles, fine combed yarn twills, muslins, and dimities.

For sport and street wear corded weaves in double and triple raised cord effects, fine waffle checks, satin and fine wavy cords are gaining popularity.

Mexican Exports Up 15 Per Cent for November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Federal Statistical Bureau's preliminary estimates for November exports, place the total at 53,406,000 pesos, which represents an increase of 15 per cent over November, 1932, and 75 per cent over October, 1933. The increase resulted mainly from augmented metal exports.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 19
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 19
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 7
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 8
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 8
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 8
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 8
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 8
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 8
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 14
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 14
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 14
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Monitor Writer's Visé Did Great Work in Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

at the Chilean Consulate in New York City, $12.80 for the visé and $4 for "expediting it," that is putting the stamp on in one hour instead of 24. I have been cherishing that visé all along the road since no one else that I have met has paid more than $4 for theirs.

Police Record Clear

The health officer demanded my certificates, and I presented them, three nice ones, all stamped by the health commissioner of New York City, together with the usual letter commending me to the special consideration of all health officers.

Then he wanted my police certificate. That also is in order. I had just 48 hours to prepare for this trip and several of these hours had to be spent at police headquarters down on Center Street in New York City. My police certificate assures all South American governments that the records in New York City have been searched and no arrest of my person has taken place.

I was passed, but not so the gentleman who followed me. First, he said his vaccination certificate was in his suit case. When officialdom searched the luggage compartment of the plane and located his suit case, he decided that he had no certificate. There followed a conference with the health officials. Was his scar recent enough to satisfy them? It was. He emerged from the examination triumphant. Good, we should only be an hour late now in Antofagasta. Then it transpired that he had no visé for Chile. I patted my $16.80 worth of visés and for the first time felt no regret at its cost.

What was to be done? The passenger could not be taken on. That special Chilean institution, the "route officer," the flying man from the army who must accompany us wherever the plane goes in this country, would not permit the motors to be started. Yet the captain of the port said we had overstayed our time. Meanwhile, the gentleman with no visé, having first committed the mistake of losing his temper with the Chilean official, thereby upsetting the diplomatic negotiations of the pilot and the purser, was now blaming everybody but himself that he had no visé and refusing to identify his luggage so that it could be removed from the plane.

Faithful Radio Helps Out

But the faithful radio on the plane was working. The pilot talked to Lima. Lima first put in a plea for leniency by the officials, but when it was evident that the rest of us could not now be landed before dark in Antofagasta we were disembarked with our luggage and driven over the desert to the town huddled along the bay with the Pacific Ocean rolling in at our feet and behind us the dun ridges of the lower Andean foothills. The gentleman without a visé has gone back to Tacna to get one. Meanwhile the airplane officials in Lima are working out a schedule by which we can leave here very early in the morning and make Santiago by evening, the destination point for all the passengers.

We have all climbed up to the fourth floor of the hotel although the elevator "may be working after 5 o'clock," so the manager told the gentleman from the Argentine, and the two gentlemen from Hollywood scurried along to register first, demanding "the very same suite that General Pershing had." What they were told I don't know, but the fact is that the hotel was only just started when General Pershing was here and he stayed in the house of the railroad administrator.

Down the road go the burros, basket-laden, which our automobile scattered on the way to the hotel, 10 or 12 children are gathered on the street corner to watch the foreigners as they appear on their balconies, and now and then the cry of a street vendor floats up from the little park across the road.

It is not the destination which was planned, but is a good one.

Terminus at Arequipa

Some day when the advance in flying has made it possible for Americans to spend their two weeks' vacation in Peru, with stop-overs at Havana, Jamaica and Cristobal, the little Indian town of Arequipa which I have just left will be their southern terminus.

From there they will go high up in the mountains to see Cuzco and Machu Picchu, the wonderful old stone walls, the House of the Dawn, the House of Windows, and the Indians in their native costumes, one of the most interesting and important places to visit in this hemisphere. Already there is a landing field at Cuzco and the trip has been made by plane, even the transportation by plane from Cuzco of 15 tons of machinery to re-open an old Inca mine farther in the mountains. Now it takes two days to make the railroad trip to Cuzco, which the plane will do in as many hours. Arequipa also is the train departure point for Bolivia.

I might have gone through Arequipa directly from Lima to Antofagasta in one day, but I stopped over for two reasons, to see a typical Indian town and to stay at the "quinta" where "Tia Bates" has been aunt to half of South America for nearly 30 years.

This woman who came from a Hudson River town in New York State spent years up in the Bolivian mining country and then opened the "quinta" where engineers and constructors, natural scientists and mining men, agriculturists and railroad men stay, each of them at once becoming "sonny." "Tia Bates" makes them apple pie, explains why letters are so slow coming from home and gets them out of scrapes. In return they and their mothers write back to her from all over the world.

Has Everything She Wants

"I never have had any money, but I have everything I want in this world," says "Tia Bates," adding, "I always trust God because everything always come out all right."

Now "Tia Bates" has just been to the United States to visit her granddaughter and to get back her American citizenship, lost when she married an Englishman many years ago. In the meantime the "quinta" has been managed by Mrs. Hope Morris, said to be the first foreign woman to cross the Pichis trail from Brazil to Peru, who has lived for many years in the interior of Bolivia, has picked up snakes in woodpiles along the Amazon River, and watched Buenos Aires grow to a big city.

This week the household has included some English people living in La Paz, a mine-owner from back in "the montaña" who had not seen bread for six weeks because his llama train was three months getting in to him and provisions ran short, and a young Russian natural scientist who is pursuing the cosmic ray. The miner comes out once in six months with gold, a five days' trip by mule, a day and a half in a "camione," and then another day on the railroad.

Famous Volcano In Background

The "quinta" and its big garden is apart from the town, where yesterday much business was being transacted. In the cloth market handwoven woolen was being sold for 12 cents a vara, which is a 34-inch measure. Housewives were exclaiming that the "paltas" or alligator pears are now down to 20 centavos. In the market and on the plaza people were chatting, dodging the burros on which were loads of baskets, children, and even an occasional woman wrapped in a shawl and with a broad-brimmed hat tied down over her face.

"Misti," the near-by volcano, loomed over the town and the cathedral towers framed yet other high mountains. Under the arcades of the shops which surrounded the plaza was much laughing and chattering. A wheel of fortune was spinning and two beggars were plaintively strumming mandolins and begging alms for their blindness, singing a little melody which a townsman declared was "bonita, a noble sentiment, indeed."

But now Peru is behind us. Peru which began with a consul who said, "Send me your passport. Don't even bother to bring it. Your visé shall cost you not one penny." And which ended with a tall policeman in Arequipa who said, "You didn't get your permit to leave the country? Well, never mind. I know you only arrived two days ago and it is quite all right since you didn't know you should go to the police."

The Inca country is behind. Chile is ahead.

A. D. H.

What a Tree This Must Have Been?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Looks Like a Stump—What!

On the Contrary, It Is the Devil's Tower National Monument, a Titanic Rock in Wyoming.

This curious formation rises 1250 feet upon a hill of red and buff-colored sandstone all the more vivid because of its mantle of pines. The tower is 1000 feet through at its base and more than 200 feet across at the top.

Motor Engineers Discuss Greater Highway Safety

Conclusion Finds Problem More for Police Than It Is for Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23—With a sudden increase in automobile accidents, particularly since the first of the year, the subject of highway abuses by drivers found its way to first place on the program of the Society of Automotive Engineers, meeting in annual convention simultaneously with the thirty-third annual Detroit Automobile Show.

In Detroit alone accidents have increased so rapidly, especially since the winter holidays, when so much hilarity was attached to the legalization of liquor, that a sweeping traffic campaign is being waged. Every violator is either being arrested or ticketed.

Mr. R. A. L. Hogan, vice-president of the Greyhound Corporation, declared that many accidents could be avoided. He made a point of the finding by the National Safety Council that where drivers are drilled in the practice of safety, accidents are greatly reduced.

Mr. Hogan presented figures to show that fatalities involving privately owned automobiles have increased 50 per cent in the last four years, while accidents involving commercial vehicles decreased 12 per cent. The control of buses and trucks has been given serious consideration, he said, owners of fleets becoming more and more careful to weed out incompetent drivers.

Participants in the discussion concluded that the problem was not so much for the engineer as for the police, though much attention was given on the program to safety devices, Mr. Hogan advocated a more universal and a more rigid drivers' license law.

That there is need for prompt action was stressed by Mr. Walter A. Olen, Four Wheel Auto Drive Company of Clintonville, Wis. His talk was mostly technical dealing with the great amount of work engineers are doing to bring about front axle stability, greater braking power and other improvements to reduce accidents.

Mr. David Beecroft, of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, speaking of brake effectiveness, declared that state laws are still encumbered with multitudinous forms of wording. He said that the major task ahead is to clarify these laws and keep them free of engineering specifications, thereby leaving the way clear to do the right thing in the most direct way.

Rails and Air Lanes Interweave

* * *

New York Central Follows Boston & Maine In Revising Its Fast Passenger Schedules

* * * *

The slim shuttles of fast air liners are weaving a fabric of schedules drawing the business districts of New York and Chicago closer. Streaking through the air at speeds up to three miles a minute they have sliced 11 hours off the vaunted 18-hour railroad schedules between those cities. The weaving threads of the schedules, forming a network of 11 trips daily on one line between the two cities, are drawing a growing share of the luxury business from the speeding expresses once supreme on this run.

The New York Central Lines, not at all pleased with the pattern woven by the air lines, has decided to do something about it and announced that it will start an air line of its own to Chicago, supplementing its passenger services. The Central's plan is to establish an airport on the Hudson River close to its yards at Harmon, N. Y., where the change is made from steam to electric, or vice versa. Incoming air passengers could be transferred in 30 minutes to Grand Central station. No plans for the Chicago end are announced.

Comparison of the railroad tariff of $51.70 for limited train services between New York and Chicago with the air line tariff of $47.95, with meals on the train costing extra while the air line provides a simple repast, and it is not hard to see why air travel is finding such favor.

Its Advantage

Triumphantly the Central cites to its advantage the fact that if the air mail and passenger services were forced to continue the use of Newark Airport, or some other field equally remote from the Grand Central terminal area, while the Central transported its passengers from city to plane, and vice versa, with a minimum of confusion, it is obvious that the railroad would have an appreciable advantage over its air rivals. Furthermore, the road pointed out, this advantage would increase tremendously in the event of flight cancellation because of bad weather as the railroad passengers would then be able to continue their journey aboard the trains on which they had started instead of making efforts to catch one after a futile trip to the airport or passenger-collection points in the city.

New York Central thus becomes the second road to use air lines in conjunction with its own lines. The Boston & Maine Railroad in New England was first in the field. One point, however, may determine the success or failure of the Central's experiment and will illustrate an important difference between the two ventures. Boston & Maine taps an area where there is no other air line with the possibility of obtaining an air mail contract later. Central enters a territory which is already amply covered by air lines without the possibility of an air mail contract unless it can prove the present carriers incompetent, which would be rather difficult, especially in the case of United Air Lines. The decline of the excellent every-hour-on-the-hour service of Ludington Line between New York and Washington was due to the lack of an air mail contract and not from patronage, it will be remembered.

When Weather Acts Up

Well known to the constant flier but not by the ordinary traveler is United Air Line's use of the railroads when flights are canceled by weather. Should the connecting limousine car from New York City arrive at Newark to find a flight canceled it turns about and transfers the air passengers immediately to Newark station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and on board a Chicago train. At the next point where United has an air field, Cleveland, for instance, an airways man goes aboard the train and informs the air passengers whether they can resume flight at that point or continue by train. If at night, a United man is assigned to the flight aboard the train and is awakened with flight reports thereby sparing the air passenger annoyance from loss of sleep. This procedure continues across the country until the passenger either takes the plane or stays on the train to his destination.

Lest any think that air travel becomes air-rail travel very frequently United points quite proudly to its record of 95 per cent completion of 13,100,000 scheduled miles. During the six months from May to October, 1933, on the Chicago-California division, which goes "over the hump," i. e., the Rockies, United completed 99.44 per cent of its scheduled flights. While exact figures for 1933 cannot be given, United estimates a general average of 98.5 for this six months' period. The 1½ per cent caused by cancellations or service failures, is covered by United's special train connection service.

More important is the fact that a great rail carrier had discovered, if three years late, that there is a silver lining in aviation's clouds.

Chess

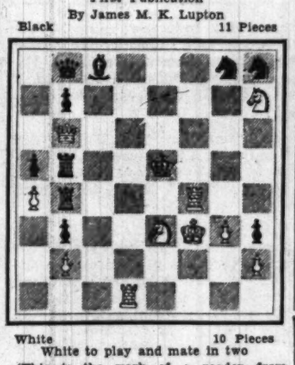
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1585

First Publication

By James M. K. Lupton

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

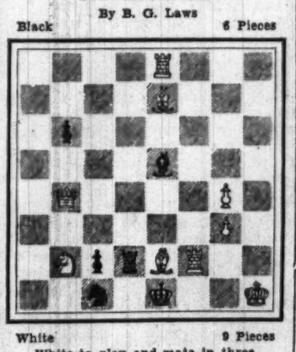
White to play and mate in two

(This is the work of a reader from Surrey, England. It is distinguished by great variety, though lacking in subtlety.)

Problem No. 1586

By B. G. Laws

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Another masterpiece from "An English Bohemian." The main idea is a delightful surprise.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1583. Kt-K2

No. 1584. 1. Kt-Q6 threat
2. Kt-Qch
1. ——— QxKt
2. QxQ
1. ——— Q-QB2
2. Q-R7!
1. ——— Q-B
2. Q-R3!

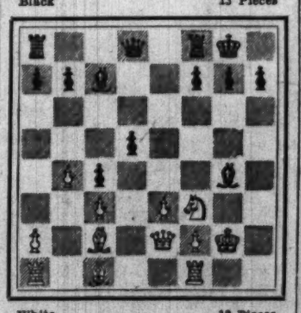
End-Game No. 183. White wins: 1 RxKtP, KxR; 2 R-Kt3ch, K-R3; 3 KtxKt, R-K3; 4 R-Kt5, Q-B4ch; 5 K-B, R-K6; 6 Kt-Kt4ch, PxKt; 7 Q-Kt7 mate. If 1 . . . Kt-Kt5ch; 2 K-K!

End-Games

This is the conclusion to the Page-Petrov game at Folkestone last summer. Black wins with surprising simplicity.

End-Game No. 184

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The Metropolitan Chess League (New York) is contemplating a tournament for minor clubs and possibly second teams from the major clubs, in addition to the usual championship event. Both events will be under way shortly.

With two rounds yet to be played, Reuben Fine is leading the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament with a score of 8—1, two games being drawn. Kevitz follows with 7—2.

Here is how the world's champion defeated the women's champion in the second round of the Hastings tournament. Although playing white, Miss Menchik soon found herself on unfamiliar ground and never really had a good game.

Queen's Pawn Game

Menchik White	Alekhine Black	Menchik White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB4(a)	18 Kt-B	Kt-KR4
2 Kt-KB3(b)	PxP	19 P-Kt3(e)	Kt-B3
3 KtxP	P-Q4	17 P-B4(f)	B-KKt5
4 P-QB4(c)	P-K4	18 Q-Q2	P-QR4
5 Kt-B2	P-Q5	19 B-R3	BxB
6 P-K3	Kt-QB3	20 KtxB	Kt-Kt5
7 PxP	PxP	21 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
8 B-Q3	Kt-B3	22 P-QR3	KtxB
9 Castles	B-K2	23 QxKt	B-B4
10 R-K	B-KKt3(d)	24 Q-Q2	P-QKt3
11 P-B3	B-K3	25 R-Kt5(g)	B-K5
12 P-QKt3	Castles	26 Q-K	B-R
13 B-Kt2	Q-B2	27 R-R2	Q-Kt2
14 Kt-Q2	QR-Q	Resigns	

(a) The Benoni Counter-Gambit, probably played to avoid routine openings. According to Modern Chess Openings, it is practically abandoned in serious chess because of 2 P-Q5, which gives White the superior game at the outset.

(b) This appears to be the least favorable alternative to the admittedly strong 2 P-Q5.

(c) White is already at a disadvantage, and should probably play 4 Kt-KB3, avoiding possible compromising P moves.

(d) Simply to coax P-B3, which may later provide an accessible weakness.

(e) White wishes to prevent Kt-B5. B-B is preferable to the text which weakens the K-side still further.

(f) Better 17 Q-K2, followed by QR-Q and massing on Black's QP, with plenty of play on both sides.

(g) White does not appreciate Black's strategy. 25 Q-KKt2 might avert, or divert, impending disaster on the open diagonal.

The young Hungarian, A. Lilienthal, has every reason to be well satisfied with his score at Hastings. His only loss was to Alekhine, with whom he tied for second and third in the final standing. His fifth-round victory over Sir George A. Thomas shows him to be an aggressive player with courage and ideas.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Lilienthal White	Thomas Black	Lilienthal White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-B3	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 Q-K2	KR-K
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 P-KR4	Kt-K3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	22 R-Kt	Kt-B5
5 PxP	PxP	23 Q-B	Kt-Q6ch
6 P-K3	P-B3	24 RxKt	QxKt
7 B-Q3	B-K2	25 R-Kt3	Q-B3
8 Q-B2	P-KR3	26 P-Kt5	Q-B4
9 B-R4	Kt-R4	27 PxP	Q-R4
10 BxB	QxB	28 Q-R3	Kt-B3
11 KKt-K2	QKt-B3	29 R-Kt5	QxP(R3)
12 CastlesQR	P-KKt3	30 R-Q	Kt-K5
13 P-KR3	Kt-Kt2	31 KtxKt	RxKt
14 Kt-B4	B-B4	32 R-R	K-Kt2(b)
15 KR-K	BxB	33 Q-Kt3	R-KB
16 KtxB	CastlesKR(a)	34 P-R5	RxQP
17 P-KKt4	QR-Q	35 R-R2	R-QB5ch
18 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	36 K-Kt	R-KR
		37 Q-K5ch	Resigns(c)

(a) 16 . . . CastlesQR is probably safer, inasmuch as White's attack must then employ pieces without pawns, whereas on the K-side, White can advance pawns and open files for his rooks with no danger to his own castled king.

(b) Perhaps Black wishes to play 33 . . . RxQP, and if 34 PxR, P-B3, now impossible on account of Q-K6ch. The text leaves the Q somewhat bottled up in a move or two, but Black has no easy defense to Q-Kt3, P-R5, R-R2, with a dangerous threat in PxP that appears fatal.

(c) 37 . . . K-Kt; 38 PxP, QxR(R7); 39 PxPch, KxP; 40 R-Kt1ch, K-B; 41 Q-Kt7 mate. Or 38 . . . Q-Kt2; 39 Q-K8ch, Q-B; 40 RxRch, KxR; 41 QxQ mate. 37 . . . K-B; 38 PxP, QxR(R7); 39 P-Kt7ch, etc.

San Diego 'Trail Blazers' Memorialized by Marker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 23—Over a busy, paved highway along the eastern edge of Point Loma, a group of historically-thinking people sped by automobile recently to La Playa, site of the original anchorage in San Diego Bay.

There, beneath a giant eucalyptus tree, the San Diego Historical Society members dedicated a stone marker and plaque to the memory of famous persons who trod laboriously over that same highway when it was a rutty, uneven dirt trail. These include Spanish explorer Vizcaino, in 1602; Henry Delano Fitch, the city's first merchant, who rode the trail in 1826; Richard Henry Dana, author; Kit Carson, scout, and a host of others. It was the first of a series of markers to be set along historic La Playa Trail, which led from the anchorage through sagebrush and cactus to Old Town, original site of San Diego.

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Player and home	W	L	HR	BG
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. Y.	5	1	6	51
Charles McCourt, Cleveland	5	2	8	65
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	5	2	11	59
Alfredo de Oro, New York	4	2	6	52
Arthur Woods, New York	4	3	7	57
Marcus Catton, Oakland	3	4	8	63
Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago	1	6	6	75
Robert B. Harper, Denver	0	7	7	..

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23—Leonard Kenney of Chicago went into a tie for second place in the United States three-cushion billiard tournament here last night with Charles McCourt of Cleveland, Ohio, when he defeated Alfredo de Oro of New York in the next to the final game of the tournament, 50 to 47, in 68 innings. Kinrey Matsuyama of New York leads the standing with 5 games won and 1 lost. McCourt and Kenney are tied for second place with 5 victories and 2 defeats.

De Oro has yet to meet Matsuyama in the final game of the tournament. Should De Oro conquer Matsuyama in his fight for the national championship honors tonight it will result in a four-way tie for first place between Matsuyama, de Oro, McCourt and Kenney, each having won 5 games and lost 2.

Yesterday afternoon Arthur Woods of New York, defeated Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago, in the final match of their seven-game schedule, 50 to 48 in 61 innings.

The scores by innings:

Arthur Woods—1 0 5 2 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3x 4 0 s 0 6 0 1—50. High run—8. Innings—61. s—1 off for incomplete safety. s—Safety.

Earle Lookabaugh—1 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 1 4 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 7 3 0 3 0 s 1 2—50. High run—7. Innings—68. s—One off for shooting wrong ball. s—Safety.

Alfredo De Oro—0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 1 1 s 0 1 3 0 0 2 3 2 0 1 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 0 0 2 s 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 2—47. High run—5. Innings—67. s—Safety.

City Athletic Club Continues Its Sweep In Class C Squash

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City Athletic Club	9	1	39	11	.900
Yale Club	8	2	39	11	.800
Crescent A.-H. C.	8	2	38	12	.800
Columbia U. C.	7	3	33	17	.700
New York A. C.	7	3	32	18	.700
Harvard Club	6	4	33	17	.600
Princeton Club	5	5	23	27	.500
Short Hills Club	4	6	17	33	.400
Squash Club	3	7	30	30	.300
Essex Club	2	8	13	37	.200
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	9	7	43	.100
Bayside Tennis C.	0	10	6	44	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—City Athletic Club continued its sweeping victories over the visiting clubs from New Jersey in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship when the tenth round was played yesterday. Encountering Essex Club of Newark, the leaders met with unexpected opposition, three-game matches and extra-point games being frequent, but finally the victories came until the score stood at 5 to 0.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and Yale Club, the only teams which still have a mathematical chance to overtake City Athletic Club, also won their matches, the former defeating Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 5 to 0, while Yale Club lost one match to Harvard Club, to win at 4 to 1.

Short Hills Club also made a clean sweep, defeating Bayside Tennis Club on the Columbia University Club courts, 5 to 0, while the other victories came to Columbia University Club over Squash Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1, and to New York Athletic Club, which defeated Princeton Club on the Winged Foot courts, also 4 to 1.

Two rounds remain to be played. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Championship—Tenth Round

City A. C. 5, Essex Club 0

D. H. Finck, City, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—3, 15—3.
Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated Carl Good, 15—9, 17—16, 15—9.
D. B. Fleegelman, City, defeated R. H. Berry, 18—13, 15—11.
E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated Frank C. Verslage, 12—15, 15—8, 18—16.
S. A. Tanburn, City, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—3, 15—8.

Crescent A.-H. C. 5, Elizabeth T. & C. C. 0

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated Pitser Miller, 15—4, 15—6.
D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated F. L. McCarthy, 15—1, 15—2.
W. H. Dunkak, Crescent, defeated H. E. Dimock, 15—8, 15—5.
J. V. Gallagher, Crescent, defeated Donald Smith, 15—5, 15—8.
J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated G. H. Froelich, 15—9, 15—11.

Yale Club 4, Harvard Club 1

W. J. Hammersiough, Yale Club, defeated Joseph Larocque, 15—12, 15—8.
J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated Denning Miller, 17—16, 15—6.
F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated W. M. Sillock, 6—15, 15—12, 17—15.
O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated O. D. Wells, 15—10, 16—17, 15—10.
I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated E. V. Otis, 18—14, 17—14.

Short Hills Club 5, Bayside Tennis Club 0

C. G. Hurd, Short Hills, defeated L. C. Martin, 8—15, 15—10, 17—14.
E. P. Field Jr., Short Hills, defeated Robert Reeve Jr., 15—3, 15—6.
F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, defeated J. J. Sykes, 15—7, 15—6.
E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, defeated John I. Tyler, 15—6, 15—11.
Brevoort Stout, Short Hills, defeated John Washburne, 15—10, 15—8.

Columbia U. C. 4, Squash Club 1

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated S. R. Shepherd, 15—1, 15—8.
Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—10, 18—17.
F. J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., won from Sanford Treat by default.
E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated E. W. Baker, 15—1, 15—3.
Arthur Douglas, Columbia U. C., defeated H. A. Golwynne, 15—4, 15—7.

New York A. C. 4, Princeton Club 1

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated J. N. Hynson, 15—11, 15—8.
R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated Walter Cerfly, 5—15, 17—15, 15—8.
J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated R. B. Hollander, 15—3, 18—17.
S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated Arthur Knox Jr., 15—12, 12—15, 15—12.
Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York, defeated D. H. Alexander, 10—15, 15—12, 18—14.

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By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes

Sporting Editor

Promises to Be Easier Signing

NOW is the time when major-league baseball contracts for the season of 1934 are being sent out and those players who are dissatisfied with the salaries offered become holdouts. In times past there have been a number who thought they should receive more than the contract called for and who were willing to state publicly that they would not sign. As a rule, however, they all came into the fold before the season started, with some compromising their differences with the owners, while others finally accepted the original offer rather than quit playing the game.

Judging from reports which are coming in from time to time, there are not going to be so many holdouts this year as in times past. Already a number of the leading stars, such as Pitcher Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants, Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees, and Chuck Klein of the Chicago Cubs, have put their signatures to 1934 contracts, and, as yet, very few cases have come to light indicating that any of the leading players will not accept the terms offered.

There are probably two reasons for the early return of signed contracts this year. One is the fact that Babe Ruth came to terms quickly with the Yankees at a considerable reduction over his 1933 pay. With Ruth accepting the terms offered him, there was not much chance of any other player receiving much sympathy for being dissatisfied with the salary offered him. Another reason, and perhaps the most important, is the fact that major-league baseball as a whole did not make any too much money last year, and the players realize that, under those conditions, they are being well paid for their services.

Harvard to Dial E-L-I

Announcement is made that the new dial system which is to be put into operation in Cambridge next September will mean that Harvard men using the telephone for local calls will have to dial E-L-I, as the exchange is to be known as Eliot. Well, it won't be the first time a Harvard man has called Eli Yale.

Playoff Series in Professional Sports

With the advent of the National Hockey League in the United States a system of playoffs was inaugurated, and, with one or two changes, has been kept going ever since. Such games help to increase the money made by those clubs which get into the playoffs, there being only three which do not. Last year the International Baseball League inaugurated a playoff system evidently with a view to reaping the profits from these extra games. The result hardly proved satisfactory to the followers of the league, however, as Buffalo, which finished fourth in the league race, won the championship by the elimination of Newark, Baltimore and Rochester in the playoffs, and then went on to lose the Little World Series to Columbus of the American Association. This year the playoff rules have been changed so that the team which is first at the end of the regular season is the International League champion, while the first four teams play off for the right to meet the winner of the American Association in the Little World Series. How interesting it will be if the team that finishes fourth in the regular season of the International League comes through and wins the Little World Series title!

Hockey in the Central West

Amateur hockey has been having a hard time making much progress in the Central West. No doubt much of this is due to lack of artificial rinks and natural ice on which to carry out anything but a few games on uncertain dates. That there is a field for the game in locations where it can be played with any degree of certainty is shown by the fact that there are no fewer than 250 sextets competing in the various Minneapolis municipal rinks. This is one of the greatest team sports played, and the time is coming when every center of any size will provide the necessary rinks.

Tilden-Vines Tour No 'Championship'

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The current Bill Tilden-Ellsworth Vines tour has no sanction as a "championship" series from the National Professional Tennis Association, J. P. Allen, secretary of the organization, explained yesterday as a result of conflicting developments.

Several protests were received from foreign professionals, including Hans Nusslein of Germany, when the Tilden-Vines tour went on the road, billed as being for the "world professional championship." Nothing was done about this, Allen said, for the simple reason that Tilden's troupe is a private enterprise and in no way connected with the national association.

"Tilden holds the national indoor professional title, won at the tournament this winter in Philadelphia," said Allen. "Nusslein is the world outdoor pro titleholder, having won the championship tournament in Europe last summer. Neither of these titles can be won or lost, except in the annual tournaments. They are not subject to 'challenge matches.' Tilden Tours, Inc., which has most of the star professionals under contract this year, is conducting and billing its attractions to suit its own purposes.

"The National Association has no concern with this. Tilden is simply assuming the rôle of promoter in insisting that he and Vines, after finishing their series for the 'world indoor championship,' will play Nusslein for the 'world outdoor title.'"

Badminton Stars Visit Holland

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great strides made by the popular indoor game of badminton in Holland prompted the English Badminton Association to send a strong team of men and women to play matches recently in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The tourists were Mrs. H. S. Uber and Miss L. Kingsbury, holders of the All-England women's doubles championship; D. C. Hume, the reigning male champion of Scotland, and L. C. Nichols. This is the first occasion upon which an E. B. A. side has visited Holland, although the Dutch open championships, instituted last year, were all won then by British players. The 1934 Dutch open meeting is scheduled for March 16, 17 and 18.

Rice's 68 Wins Medal Round

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Clipping four strokes off par for a 68, Charlie Rice of Chicago yesterday won the medalist trophy in the qualifying round of the annual professional golf tournament. But a single stroke behind the winner at the finish line was Russell Stonehouse of Indianapolis, Ind., and in third position was Johnny Watson of South Bend, Ind., the only other member of the field to crack par. Watson carded a 35-36—71. Thirty-seven professionals posted their qualifying scores for the 32 places in the championship. It took scores of 81 or better to qualify for the match play.

Snowshoers on Long Hike

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two Canadian snowshoers, making a 395-mile trek from the city of Quebec to Manchester, N. H., arrived here last night, after covering 298 miles of their long hike. The pair, Roland Julien and Charles Laine, both members of Le Zouave Snowshoe Club, were clad in the brilliant scarlet and gray regalia of their organization. They left Quebec a week ago yesterday and plan to arrive in Manchester the end of this week to attend the annual convention of the Canadian-American snowshoe clubs.

College Basketball Results

Augsburg 33, St. John's 17.
California 40, St. Mary's 25.
Emory and Henry 60, Maryville 28.
Grove City 37, Allegheny 25.
Kentucky Wesleyan 31, Centre 29.
Mass. State 45, Williams 38.
Michigan State 34, Michigan S. N. 27.
N. C. State 35, Virginia 31.
Northwestern 42, Ohio State 31.
Rice 45, Baylor 30.
Washington 34, Creighton 30.
W. Va. Wesleyan 42, Waynesburg 37.

Wisconsin Elects Bender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23—John S. Bender '35 was elected to captain the University of Wisconsin football team for 1934 at a meeting here last night. Bender, whose home is in Bluffton, Ind., joined the squad as an unheralded junior last fall and won his major letter as a guard. He is also a second year member of the varsity basketball team.

College Hockey Results

Brown 5, New Hampshire 1.
Colby 4, Bates 4.

Yale Daily News Hints Compromise

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—The appointment of a new head football coach from the university's graduate ranks was suggested today by the Yale Daily News as a compromise solution "to the extremely difficult problem."

In offering the suggestion, the undergraduate publication, whose affairs were turned over to a new board yesterday, deviated somewhat from the recommendation made last week by the retiring board. The old régime urged the retention of Reggie Root. Like its predecessor, the new board in its editorial today placed itself on record as opposed to the appointment of a non-graduate coach.

Asserting that the coaching problem has raised the question as to "whether the alumni of the A. A. shall control Yale athletic policy in the future," the News said:

> The very pressure brought to bear on behalf of an outside coaching staff makes the adoption of such a course eminently unwise. To surrender so completely to the organised alumni minority would set a dire precedent. The control of the athletic policy, with its intricate social and educational implications, must not be handed over quietly to those who are out of touch in every way with the life of the university.
>
> There is a practical alternative. A graduate head coach, supported by a competent corps of assistants, is, in fact, the best solution to the extremely difficult problem. Football would still be kept in Yale hands, and the dangers of proselyting, with its inevitable lowering of sportsmanlike ideals, would be largely minimized. At the same time, a coaching staff could be gathered together more nearly equal to those of our opponents.
>
> Under a head coach who could command the support of the players and who would be able to reorganize and coördinate the ability of his assistants, the football team might face Columbia next fall with more assurance in its heart.

The News argued that adoption of its suggestion "would silence intelligent alumni without conceding in principle to mob rule." "Foresight and courage," it said, "argue strongly for this compromise solution."

Aside from Root, the only other graduate mentioned prominently for the post has been T. A. D. Jones, former blue coach. Yale officials have indicated that a decision will be made this week or early next week.

French to Invade U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The familiar, beret-topped figure of Jean Borotra will be seen again this March on the indoor tennis courts of the 7th Regiment Armory on Park Avenue in the United States championships and the fourth match of a French-American indoor team series. Borotra was named yesterday by the French federation to head a team of three to play in the two events. Andre Merlin, one of the younger French players, an... either Jacques Brugnon or Paul Feret will accompany him. Official confirmation of the forthcoming visit had not been received today by the U. S. L. T. A. but an official invitation was issued some time ago at which time it was understood it would be accepted.

Goodwin Wins Medal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23—Scoring nines of 33 for a 66 over a par 69 layout, Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., won the medal in the qualifying round for the Lake Worth golf championship on the Palm Beach Golf Course here yesterday. Arthur (Ducky) Yates, veteran Rochester (N. Y.) golfer and former New York state champion, placed second with a pair of 34's for a 68. Goodwin's brillian round was broken only at the seventh hole, where he three-putted for a 5, one over par.

Peden-Ottevare Lead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23 (AP)—Staging a series of speedy rides during the last of the evening sprints, the team of Peden and Ottevare jumped into the lead of the Buffalo six-day bicycle race at midnight last night, ousting the team of McNamara-Reboli which had held the lead since the start of the race. Peden and Ottevare had covered 428 miles, 9 laps and have a total of 85 points as compared to 428 miles, 8 laps, 108 points for McNamara-Reboli.

Bach Appointed Coach

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 23 (AP)—One of Notre Dame's famed "Seven Mules" yesterday buckled on the Duquesne University gridiron harness recently discarded by one of the even more famous "Four Horsemen," who returns next season to direct his alma mater's athletics at South Bend. Which means Joseph Anthony Bach, more affectionately known by comrades as the "Major," signed a one-year contract to succeed Elmer Francis Layden as head football coach for the "Dukes." Bach was left tackle on the great 1924 Notre Dame eleven, for which Layden was fullback.

Bruins to Shuffle Their Lineup For Tonight's Match

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Detroit
Gross, lw		rw, Carson
Barry, c		c, Pettinger
Clapper, rw		lw, Lewis
McInenly, ld		rd, Graham
Smith, rd		ld, Young
Thompson, g		g, Cude

Boston spares—Beattie, Stewart, Siebert, Patterson, O'Neil, Hitchman, Oliver, Galbraith. Detroit spares—Emms, Sorrell, Weiland, Starr, Aurie, Buswell, Goodfellow.

Five successive games against American division teams beginning with Detroit tonight will furnish the local Boston Bruins a great opportunity to pick up some needed points. Since the team has won only two and tied two in the last 12 games, it has fallen far behind in the race, trailing the leaders by seven points or 3½ games.

From a Detroit angle also the result of the game is important. At present the Red Wings are in a three-way tie with New York Rangers and Chicago. Chicago has played one more game than either of the two and is idle tonight. Detroit can take first place by a victory over the Bruins here, providing Rangers tie or lose against Ottawa; but since the best the Senators have done in three games against the New Yorkers is one tie, the Red Wings are more than likely to need a victory to stay even with the Rangers.

To strive toward more scoring Manager Art Ross has shuffled his lineup again, this time moving Clapper back to right wing. One forward line will see Gross at left wing, Barry at center and Clapper the other wing. Another line will bring Beattie at left wing, Stewart at center and Oliver at right. The third line has Joe Lamb playing center flanked by Red Beattie and George Patterson, Peggy O'Neil is general utility forward. On the defense Alex Smith plays the right side with Bert McInenly at left and Hitchman and Galbraith will spare.

Changes have been made in the Detroit lineup since its last appearance here Nov. 14, when the Bruins were defeated, 4 to 2. New acquisitions are Cooney Weiland, Wilf Starr, Teddy Graham and Wilf Cude. Weiland came from Ottawa by trade, Starr moved up from the Olympics, Graham came from Maroons in a trade and Cude has replaced John Ross Roach in goal.

Manager Ross is trying out Joe Reppo Hibbing, Minn., a defense prospect of giant proportions. Some reports have the recruit looking pretty good in workouts and he may be signed for the Bruins or Cubs any day.

Detroit went almost six seasons without a victory on Boston ice. Its first triumph here came Jan. 23, 1932 and since then the Wings have won one more here and tied one out of five played.

Manager Jack Adams always planned upon the time when he would shift the rangy Ebby Goodfellow from the forward line to the defense and the time came a little more than a week ago. Boston fans have seen him there in emergency situations, but not as a regular.

The Boston Garden is trying to help the schoolboy players and yesterday was good evidence since the teams were permitted to use the ice from 2:30 in the afternoon to 7 o'clock.

Stan Jackson, once a popular member of the Boston Bruins, has relinquished the coaching duties of the Charlottetown Abegweits. No reason was announced.

Pete Palangio, who has had a whirl at pro hockey in both the Can-Am and International League, was leading the goal scorers of the American Hockey Association as of Jan. 7 with 11 goals and 4 assists.

The American H. A. standing is based on the point system with radical differences from the N. H. L. in that no points, instead of a division of points, go with tie games. Also in the matter of individual scoring the league permits no more than one assist to a goal.

George Redding, former Bruin and Boston Tiger player, is coaching the Hamilton Tigers, amateur team from Hamilton, Ont.

Corner Shots

BRILLIANT shots and an abrupt change of pace for placements to the corners helped William H. Rice Jr. of the Boston Athletic Association to reach the quarterfinal round in the Massachusetts state squash racquets championship. Rice, seeded No. 3, was erratic in the first game, but improved as the match progressed, winning from S. B. Myers of the Harvard Graduate School, 13—16, 15—5, 15—10, 15—12, at the B. A. A. Monday. In a third-round encounter, R. S. Bowditch, Harvard Graduate School, defeated D. E. Jackson of Harvard University, 15—9, 16—13, 15—8. J. Lawrence Pool of the B. A. A., former national champion, and seeded No. 1, advanced Monday through a default and will meet the winner of the Lothrop Withington-E. Field match Thursday.

Using an underhand serve, Eileen Beresford of Short Hills defeated Charlotte Darling of Philadelphia in the final round of the sixth annual women's invitation squash racquets tournament at the Racquet and Swimming Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. Miss Beresford won the match in less than an hour at 15—11, 7—15, 15—10, 15—11. Mrs. R. Stuart Green of Sleepy Hollow, now en route to England, won the title last year. This year Edith Hahs of Philadelphia was seeded No. 1, but was eliminated in the semifinal by Miss Darling.

Gale Is Reëlected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Alex B. Gale was reëlected president of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club at the fifteenth annual election of officers last night. Other officers reëlected with Mr. Gale are Franklin M. Tomlin for vice-president and Frederick H. Stevenson, secretary. Charles R. Gay and Frederick L. Johanns were elected trustees of the sinking fund, the former to serve one year and the latter three years.

Price Leads Qualifiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 23—A veteran Miami player, T. E. Price, led the first group of qualifiers in the annual Miami Biltmore invitation golf tournament here yesterday. He scored nines of 37 and 39 for a 76. Lee Fowler, New York; Everett O. Livesay, Columbus, Ohio; H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago, and Arnold Minkley of Cleveland tied for second with scores of 79.

Moore Sold to Baltimore

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 23 (AP)—Shearn Moody, president of the Galveston Baseball Club, announced yesterday that Chief Ewell Moore, leading right-hander of the Buccaneers, had been sold to the Baltimore Orioles for a cash consideration. Baltimore also recently obtained Keith Molesworth, Galveston shortstop, in a trade.

Livesay Golf Victor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 23—Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, won the annual winter left-handers' golf tournament over the Miami Biltmore Country Club course last week-end when he defeated E. C. Jameson of Washington, D. C., in the 36-hole final by 10 and 8.

Adolfo Luque Signs

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Receipt of the signed contract of Adolfo Luque, 43-year-old Cuban relief pitcher, was announced by the New York Giants yesterday. The Señor's contract arrived by mail from Havana.

Sporting Around the Hub

DARTMOUTH'S new football coach, Earl "Red" Blaik, sent out a call for gridiron candidates yesterday and more than 100 enthusiastic athletes reported, anxious to hear what their new coach had to say. Blaik, who is fast proving himself a "man of action," spoke briefly to his men and told them to keep in condition during the winter and be ready for the spring training period in March. Blaik plans to work his squad indoors until weather conditions permit playing on Memorial Field.

Blaik, along with his assistants, Harry O. Ellinger and Andrew J. Gustafson, showed a great deal of enthusiasm when pictures of several of the 1933 games and also some of the more prominent men who will return to the squad for 1934 were inspected. The new Dartmouth mentor will remain in Hanover for a few days and then will be absent until late next month. Upon his return, an end coach, as well as a freshman head coach and staff, will be appointed.

A letter from Wally Berger arrived in the Braves' headquarters. Blond Wally is taking things easy on the sands of Miami Beach, awaiting the opening of the training season at St. Petersburg early in March. The outfielder has added weight to his tall frame and predicts that this poundage, along with the livelier ball introduced in the National League, will add at least 10 more home runs to his already lengthy total. Berger was among the first 10 batters last season with an average of .313 in 137 games, a figure which included 27 circuit drives.

Student managers of Harvard athletic teams are making a determined effort to persuade visiting teams to waive the customary minimum gate guarantee, in order to avoid cancellation of winter and spring sports, from which the Harvard A. A. will be forced to withdraw financial support under its recently revised budget. According to reports, letters and telegrams are pouring in daily from other colleges stating that they will be glad to cooperate with the Crimson in arranging traveling expenses. Efforts are also being made to finance by private contributions from members of the teams.

A local fan points out that in all probability Eddie Collins signed Herb Pennock to a Red Sox contract, not expecting him to do much pitching, but to act in an advisory capacity for the younger members of the Boston staff. Over the long period of years Pennock has been a winning major-leaguer, he has pitched just as much with his head as he has with his arm.

Amateur hockey fans in this section are hoping that the team of McGill "Grads," which will be formed at the end of the current college season, will be invited to play here in Boston next winter. Jack McGill, Ken Farmer, Hugh Farquharson and Ralph Powers are members of the present McGill sextet who will join the "Grads." Local followers still remember well the Toronto Varsity Grads that came to Boston and conquered all opposition a few years ago.

Incidentally, a report from Montreal has it that Nels Crutchfield, star of the McGill varsity six at the present moment, is certain to turn professional soon. Crutchfield undoubtedly could make the grade as a pro; but it is hard to understand why he is generally considered McGill's best in place of Ken Farmer. On the team's recent trip to Boston, Farmer was the outstanding man on the ice by a handy margin, his shot and speed having the fans out of their seats on numerous occasions. Perhaps his lack of weight will keep him out of professional hockey.

Edward Miller, a member of the Norwood High School Rifle Club, is the first Massachusetts boy to qualify this year as an expert rifleman in the junior division of the National Rifle Association, it was learned today. Miller won his qualification medal under the supervision of Clifford H. Wheeler, instructor of the Norwood High club. During 1933, 350 juniors qualified as expert riflemen, and 75 as distinguished riflemen, the only grade higher than expert rifleman.

The New England handball singles championship will be held Feb. 1 on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association. The doubles play will be held on the same court on Feb. 15. Both events are open to all registered A. A. U. athletes and entries must be sent to John H. Lee, B. A. A., tennis department, Exeter Street, Boston. Entries close for the singles Jan. 28 and for the doubles Feb. 11.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Pleasant Park Yacht Club in Winthrop. Delegates are expected from 33 member clubs. The election of officers will take place. Robert Schuerech is slated to be commodore in 1934, with Charles H. Jackson and Frederick Hagemeister as vice and rear-commodores, respectively.

Forty-two Games On Eastern League Schedule for '34

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League teams will play 42 games during the coming season, it was revealed yesterday by Elwood Kemp Jr., secretary of the association, who released the schedule. The campaign opens on April 6 with Harvard meeting Columbia on the latter's diamond, and closes with the Yale-Harvard game on June 20.

With one exception, the 1934 schedule is almost identical with that of 1933. The same seven teams—Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth, Columbia and Pennsylvania—will again play home-and-home round-robin series, but Cornell, which in 1933 played 10 of its 12 games on the road, will no longer do so. Cornell, like other teams, will play a home-and-home schedule, as the financial emergency which prompted the Cornellians to play baseball as an unofficial sport no longer exists. The sport is now supported by the athletic association.

Three doubleheaders are on this year's schedule, as against six for 1933. Any time it is necessary to play two games in one afternoon, both contests will be limited to seven innings. The schedule follows:

April 6—Harvard at Columbia; 7— Harvard at Pennsylvania; 14—Princeton at Columbia, Dartmouth at Yale; 18—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 19—Harvard at Princeton; 21—Yale at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Cornell; 23—Princeton at Dartmouth; 24 Columbia at Harvard; 28—Columbia at Cornell (two games), Pennsylvania at Yale.

May 1—Columbia at Pennsylvania; 4—Cornell at Harvard (two games); 5—Yale at Dartmouth, Princeton at Harvard, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 9—Columbia at Princeton; 11—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 12—Dartmouth at Princeton, Cornell at Yale, Pennsylvania at Harvard; 16—Pennsylvania at Cornell, Columbia at Yale; 19—Princeton at Pennsylvania, Dartmouth at Columbia (two games), Yale at Cornell; 26—Pennsylvania at Princeton, Dartmouth at Cornell.

June 2—Yale at Columbia, Cornell at Princeton, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 9—Princeton at Yale, Harvard at Dartmouth; 14—Dartmouth at Harvard; 16—Yale at Princeton; 18—Cornell at Dartmouth; 19—Harvard at Yale; 20—Yale at Harvard.

Eastern Outboard Meet at Worcester

The Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association at its meeting in New York over the week-end accepted the invitation of the Central New England Regatta Association to race on Lake Quinsigamond in Worcester June 30 and July 1.

The series this year will open on Saturday and will carry through Sunday, but the dates are a full week later than usual to avoid conflict with college commencements and college board examinations.

This year's regatta will be the fifth series of intercollegiates held by the association, which draws its membership from eastern and mid-western colleges. There will also be an interscholastic championship held on the same dates, but on an individual basis.

Last year entries competed from Rutgers, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, Swarthmore Colgate, Michigan and Illinois. The present champion college title is held by Rutgers. Lewis G. Carlisle of the Hun School, Princeton, N. J., holds the interscholastic individual championship.

Northwestern Bests Ohio State Once More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 23—For the second time this season, Northwestern University last night defeated Ohio State University in a Big Ten basketball game. The score was 42 to 31. The Wildcats got away to a big lead, 26 to 9, in the first half.

N. J. Culver, '34, guard, led the Northwestern attack with seven baskets and three free throws. Most of the Buckeye points were made by F. B. Colburn '34, forward, on long shots. The summary:

Northwestern		Ohio State
Brewer, Spoerer, lf		rg, Beltner
Kopecky, Rosenfeld, rf	lg, Wilson, J. Fisher	
L. Fisher, Moeller, c		c, Conrad, Busick
Manske, Kawal, lg		rf, Padlow, Colburn, Laybourne
Culver, rg		lf, Whitlinger, Freshwater

Score—Northwestern 42, Ohio State 31. Goals from floor—Culver 7, Brewer 3, L. Fisher 3, Kopecky, Rosenfeld, Manske for Northwestern; Colburn 6, Whitlinger 3, Padlow 2, Beltner 2, Laybourne and Fisher for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Culver 3, Kopecky 3, Brewer 2, Manske 2 for Northwestern; Wil

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Daily Features

All Nature

Tree Sparrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER chippies are with us again! Not true chippies, for the last chipping sparrow tuned up his motor and hopped off for warmer climates long ago. But when juncos and lively little chickadees became more noticeable, the winter merrymakers swooped down on the northeastern portion of the United States and southern Canada to claim a fair share of our winter attention and affection.

Like other sparrows, the tree sparrow is a seed eater and raids Mother Nature's winter storehouses for the seeds of weeds, wild sedges, and grasses. No little dainty is the seed of the birch tree, which becomes loosened by the wind and cold of winter. So many winged seeds find their way to the ground at intervals throughout the winter that at times the snow seems as stippled as a birthday cake when mother scatters chocolate crumbs over the icing.

Tree sparrows are merry, even on the coldest of days. They never feel the cold! Didn't they come from Labrador and Hudson Bay? They don't like too much publicity, however. Let a sledful of laughing youngsters pass a tree in which the sparrows are feeding, and every bird becomes as motionless as a chunk of ice. The yellow and black bill, large dark patch on the gray breast, and two white wing-bars, blend the birds into the background so well they can hardly be seen. For 15 or 20 minutes they will remain perfectly rigid, or until some other bird sails their way from another perch and wakes them up to find out what's wrong.

With the coming of the first signs of spring, the winter chippies seem to sense it is time to depart for their homeland in the north. The business of setting up housekeeping and raising a family must be engaged in. The high pitched twitter grows into a full-fledged canary-like song, delightful in its cheer.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Who is the first boy mentioned in American history?
2. Why is a proud girl like a music book?
3. Why is a boy listening to his little brother's drum, like a judge?
4. What kin is that child to its father who is not its own father's son?
5. How might a boy describe his suit of old clothes with two letters?
6. Why is a handsome girl like bread?
7. When may a boy be said to breakfast before he gets up?
8. Ten men's strength, ten men's length, ten men cannot tear it, a boy walks off with it. What is it?
9. What is a hungry boy's favorite tree?
10. Lucy had it first, Paul had it last. Every girl has it once, boys never have it. Mrs. Sullivan had it twice but when she married Pat Murphy she never had it again. What is it?

(The answers appear on this page)

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Judges"

IN THE original Hebrew, as in Greek, Latin, and English, the name "Judges" (or its equivalent) is given to the seventh book of the Old Testament. But it should be noted that the Hebrew word *shôphêt* ("judge") had a wider meaning than that of "magistrate," to which the term is often restricted in our day.

We learn from Judges 2:16 and other passages, that the "judges," whose work forms the theme of the book, were essentially "deliverers"; and they were also "rulers" who prepared the way for the "kings" of a later day. Indeed in the book of "Judges" almost the sole reference to the "judge" acting as "magistrate" is in Judges 4:4-5, where the people come before Deborah for judgment.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

When politicians give statements to newspapers with a view to testing public opinion on a given man or policy, but with the agreement that their names are not to be used, they are said to be "flying kites," or "sending up trial balloons."

"The man who buys the paper is more intelligent than the low-brow journalist assumes, and less informed than the high-brow journalist assumes," declared Glenn Frank, editor of the Century Magazine (now president, University of Wisconsin) in an address, "The Mind of the Man Who Buys the Paper," American Society of Newspaper Editors, Jan. 17, 1925.

"Freedom of the press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute."—(Canons of Journalism (II), American Society of Newspaper Editors, adopted April 27, 1923.)

"Nowhere is clarity of expression, precision of words chosen to convey the exact idea, more desirable than in making the hastily, often carelessly, read newspaper. Nowhere is the short sentence, the words selected with appreciation of the delicate shadings of meaning, more needed than in newspaper writing," declared Ralph Stout, Kansas City Star, in an address on "The Methods of Handling Copy," American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 26, 1924.

President Coolidge's first message to Congress was praised by newspaper men as an example for newspaper writers to study. Its terse, forceful, clear English made it both admired and understood by the masses.

The "telephoto" transmits pictures (also called telephotos) by wire. It is an "electric eye" that records different shades of grayness on sensitized films. Repetitions of these parallel lines result in the reproduction of the subject "telephotographed." As a time saver for newspapers and news photograph bureaus, the "telephoto" is now indispensable.

That journalists must "be continuously on the lookout not to be drawn into the vortex of governmental propaganda, that invention of the war which, in peace time, has been carefully preserved, systematized and now caters for home consumption," was the declaration of the French journalist, M. Andre Geraud (pen name "Pertinax"), in his address on "Journalism in International Affairs," American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, April 20, 1930.

What They Say

All I Do

"All I do is preside in the Senate and vote when there's a tie—and when is there going to be a tie?"—*Vice-President John N. Garner.*

Progress

"The great sport of modern times is the race of the present to beat the past—even the immediate past."—*Robert Lynd.*

The Difference

"The American explains the concrete by the abstract -the Englishman the abstract by the concrete."—*David Garnett.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

229

The speaker, having read his speach from a manuscript prepared in advance, the crowd unanimously and with one accord asked that it be published so that each could have a copy to pass along to their friends

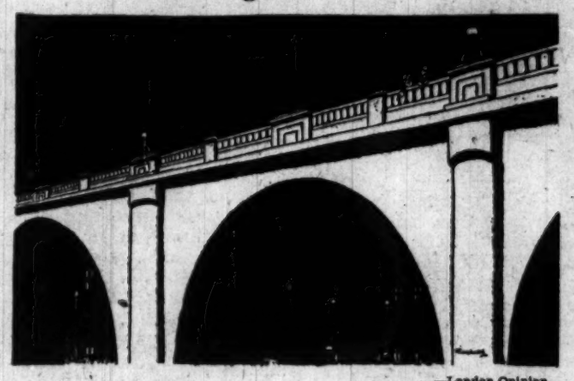
Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on God is most unfaltering.—SENECA.

In Lighter Vein



—London Opinion

"That's just like you, Doris, to tell me to prove me love when you know perfectly well I've got me new suit on."

Today's Limerick

The car chugged on mi. after mi.
The moon seemed to beckon and smi.
She was dainty, demure,
He, in love to be sure—
The car didn't chug for a whi.

Preparedness

"Has young Spendmore anything saved up to prepare for his coming marriage?"

"Yes, he has a white necktie that goes with a dress suit."—*Pathfinder.*

The Very Idea!

Mrs. White: "Mrs. Parker always asks the price of anything new that I happen to be wearing."

Mrs. Brown: "What has she been trying to find out now?"

Mrs. White: "She wanted to know how much I paid for this dress."

Mrs. Brown: "What an inquisitive creature! How much did you tell her?"—*Detroit News.*

Oh-Oh!

"If I had a son who was a bit off I'd make a minister out of him," shouted the man who had just been rebuked.

"You probably would," said the minister, pleasantly, "but I see that your father had different ideas."

The Children's Corner

Arabella Is a Shepherdess

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WON'T you please, Uncle John," said Katharine, "tell us a story?"

"With my toy monkey Josephus in it," said little John.

"And my rag doll Arabella," said Katharine.

"About something they did after we had gone to bed," said little John.

"When the toys have a good time all by themselves," said Katharine.

"Let me see. Let me see," said Uncle John. "It was midnight or thereabouts. The children were asleep in their beds and were dreaming about sugar plums."

"What is a sugar plum?" asked little John.

"Just exactly what a sugar plum is," said Uncle John, "I don't know. I have always supposed that it is made of sugar and looks like a plum. But I have read that when children are asleep they dream about sugar plums."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Oh, Oh, Oh! How I Would Like to Be a Shepherdess!"

"They don't," said Katharine. "I never dreamed about anything like that in my life."

"Then they don't," said Uncle John. "The important thing is that the children were asleep and the toys were awake. Josephus, the toy monkey, was talking to Arabella, the rag doll, and when he wasn't talking to her she was talking to him. And they were talking about what they'd like to be.

"'What I'd like to be, Josephus,' said Arabella, 'is a shepherdess like Bo-Peep.'

"'I see what you've been doing, Arabella,' said Josephus. 'You've been reading that book the children got for Christmas.'

"'I have, Josephus,' said Arabella, 'and I think Bo-Peep is just lovely. Oh, oh, oh, how I would like to be a shepherdess!'

"'Nothing easier, Arabella,' said Josephus. 'I'm sure Woolly Lamb would let you be his shepherdess.'

"'But I don't want to be a shepherdess with only one sheep, Josephus,' said Arabella. 'I want to be a shepherdess with a flock of sheep.'

"'I don't see what they could do about that,' said Katharine. 'We've only got one woolly sheep.'

"Well, at first," said Uncle John, "Josephus didn't see what they could do about it either. But he thought and he thought and he thought and he thought. And Arabella just sighed and sighed because she wanted to be a shepherdess with a whole flock of sheep, and when Josephus tried to persuade her that one sheep was as good as a flock, she got quite angry and stamped her rag foot.

"'Wait a minute. Wait a minute, Arabella,' said Josephus at last. 'I will get you a flock of sheep.'"

"I don't see where he was going to get them from," said little John.

"Neither did Arabella," said Uncle John. "But she had a great deal of confidence in Josephus, and when he said he would get a flock of sheep she sat patiently and waited for him to get it."

"Did he? asked Katharine.

"In about five minutes," said Uncle John, "Josephus came back, and with him came Woolly Lamb and Peter McGillicuddy, the stuffed elephant, and Bunny Bank, the china rabbit with a slot in his head to put pennies through, and Bow-Wow, the cotton dog, and Mew-Mew, the calico cat. And as they came along Woolly Lamb and Peter McGillicuddy and Bunny Bank and Bow-Wow and Mew-Mew and Josephus himself all said 'Bah! Bah! Bah!'

"'Here we are, Arabella,' said Josephus, 'Bah! Bah! Bah! We're a flock of sheep!'"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Traveling Library

A FRIEND of mine conducts a "motorized library." Each weekday she goes to small hamlets hereabouts and through the country districts, distributing her loads of books. Everywhere, the truck's appearance is a signal for an outpouring of people. They come bearing armloads of books to be returned in exchange for a new supply. The woman checks her card indexes, then helps her patrons make new selections. She gets her books in New York very cheaply. Her daily average is 350 books at 3 cents, a few less, which is the usual loan library fee. Mrs. Marion G.

Fertilizer

MY HUSBAND has a small motor-car. Last spring and fall he was in touch with a farmer who makes fertilizer from well-rotted manure. It is powdery and rich, an ideal fertilizer, having a texture similar to rich black soil, with which it mixes very readily. My husband went to sections where the ground is poor and sold the fertilizer. People were eager to get it. Later he advertised in the local newspaper, which brought the best results. M. G.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The world, the flesh, and the devil" ("Reader," who inquires the source of this expression which is quoted on page 354 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy)—On page 54 of the Litany of "The Book of Common Prayer" (used by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States) the following sentence is found: "From all inordinate and sinful affections; and from all the deceits of the world, the flesh, and the devil, dear Lord deliver us."

Generation, possess (M. R.)—The correspondent writes:

> There are two words which have been treated in your department, but which are not correctly pronounced. They are "generation" and possess."
> "Generation" is divided in my Webster's: *gen-er-a-tion*. In my pronouncing Bible it is divided *gen-e-ra-tion*. Which is right?
> How can the tendency to pronounce short *i* as *uh* be overcome? One hears it especially in congregational singing; for example: *in-gra'-tuh-tood* and *pes'-tuh-lense*.

Webster's calls for "generation" as *jen-er-a'-shun* (first *e* short, second as in *maker*, *a* long, *u* clipped; secondary stress on first syllable), and "possess" with the *o* clipped as in *connect*.

Something should be done about the short *i* sound. In words such as "divine" and "universal" it is carelessly sounded as quick-long *e*; and in "gratitude," "pestilence," etc., the endeavor to strike an average by sounding it as short *u*, is seen. All we can say is: Sound short *i* as *ih*. It is a sign of the cultured person.

Junior Cross-Word No. 85

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Projection on a wheel.
4—To bar.
9—An astringent salt.
11—State admitted to Union in 1802.
12—Royal.
14—Feminine suffix.
15—Compass point (abbr.).
16—Not manufactured.
18—Plural ending.
19—Active.
20—Towards.
22—Feminine pronoun.
23—Manuscript (abbr.).
24—To make (suffix).
26—Set of words represented by pictures of objects.
28—Girl's name; also small bay of U. S. S. R.
30—Plot of ground for building on.
31—A running knot.
32—To spread grass for drying.

Down

1—Sweet-scented plant.
2—On the lee side of a vessel.
3—Earthen or metallic cup.
5—Thus.
6—Article.
7—River in France.
8—Owned.
10—Swamp.
13—Not so early.
17—Metal threads.
21—City in Norway.
22—Silent.
25—Self.
27—Part of bridle inserted in horse's mouth.
29—For example.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Grateful Heart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A GRATEFUL heart is shedding its fragrance to many who frequent one of the branches of the public library and several of the public schools in a suburb of Los Angeles.

Several little folks of Japan have received their education in these institutions, gathering knowledge and training invaluable both to them and to their parents. There father, the owner of a little fruit stand, had long felt a very deep gratitude to his adopted home for this public gift; and to express it, he sent to Japan for a large number of flowering cherry trees which are the source of much joy and pride in Japan, and are the symbol of beauty and life to the Japanese. He gave the trees to these public institutions and had them planted where they would perennially shed their beauty to numberless people.

Surely, "A grateful heart a garden is."

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

A speculative despair is unpardonable, where it is our duty to act.—*Burke.*

In retirement make frequent colloquies or short discoursings between God and thy own soul.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not.—*Ben Jonson.*

God does not bid us depart, warmed and filled, without giving us what our hungry and thirsty souls crave for. Forgiveness is not merely forensic; it actually restores us to the state which we had partially lost by sin.—*William Law.*

Mathematics has not a foot to stand on which is not purely metaphysical.—*De Quincey.*

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment.—*Watts.*

We must learn to be deaf and regardless of other things besides the present subject of our meditation.—*Watts.*

Brevities

Punch: A woman-writer mentions that evening frocks can be bought on the instalment system. Many women seem to be wearing the first instalment just now.

Atlanta Constitution: A small town is the one where the best horseshoe pitcher is envied.

Humorist: The latest beauty treatment consists of bathing the face in milk. A vigorous jab at the cardboard disc on the top of the bottle and the thing's done.

Riddle Answers

1. Chap. 1.
2. She is full of airs.
3. Because he hears both sides.
4. His daughter.
5. C. D. (seedy).
6. She is often toasted.
7. When he takes a roll in bed.
8. A rope.
9. Pantry.
10. The letter L.

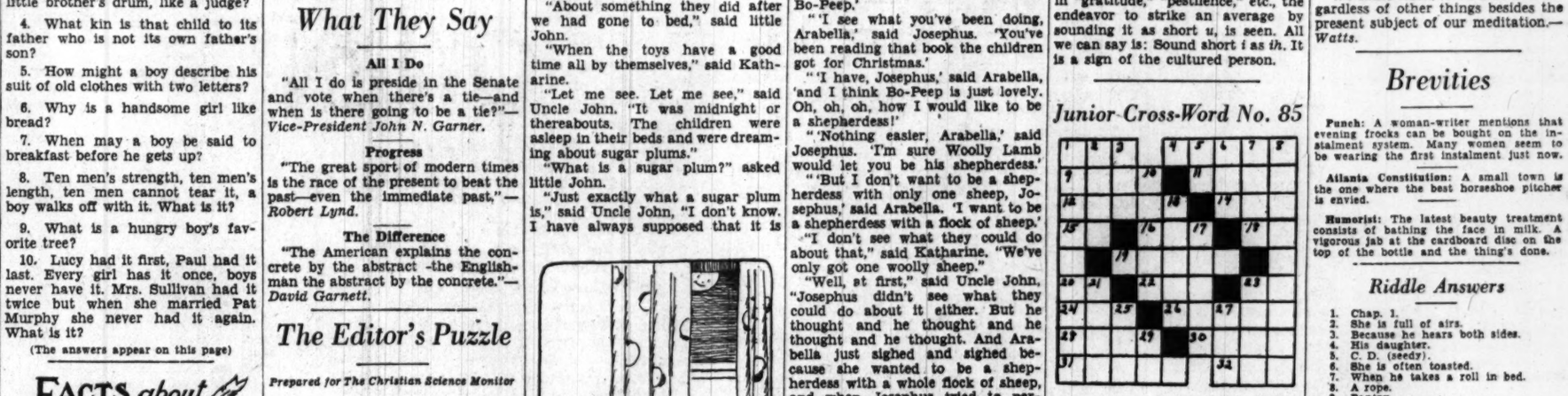
Worth Knowing

THE NEW DAY BEGINS AT EAST CAPE, THE EASTERN-MOST EXTREMITY OF SIBERIA.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Treasure Hunter*

By CARMACK


The Boss and I were invited to a party today—
One of the games we played was called "Treasure Hunt", or something like that—
A lot of big fat peanuts were hidden in all sorts of places around the house and the Boss told me to get busy and help him find some—
SNIFF
SNIFF
And I did, and say— it was as easy as pie for me—
Thanks to my keen sniffer—
The only trouble was the Boss wouldn't let me eat them - Said he had to keep them and whoever found the most would get first prize—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Where Democracy Excels

THE excessive nationalism from which much of the world is suffering today not only tends to estrange nations one from another; it may also have seriously harmful effects upon their domestic life. From time immemorial it has been a favorite device of rulers to frustrate enemies at home by uniting the people against some peril without.

The peril may present itself in the form of an aggressive foreign power, or an economic crash, or an insidious revolutionary idea. It may be a real danger, or it may be invented.

Thus a real national danger was threatened by the economic crisis in Britain in 1931 and in the United States in 1933. In the one case a ministry called a "National Government" was formed; in the other, the President was invested with extraordinary powers. For a variety of reasons other nations—Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria and the Irish Free State—conscious of national crisis, have allowed their rulers to assume overriding powers.

In some of these cases there was an overwhelming majority of opinion in favor of the centralized government—as in Britain and in America—and the administration has been able to go ahead just so far as it felt that it still had a willing nation behind it. In other cases, as in Italy and Germany, there was a formidable opposition, and this was forcibly suppressed; and such action was justified on the ground that efficient deeds would prove the rightness of the rulers, and that the suppressed opinion, having no sufficient grievances to nourish it, would ultimately cease to exist.

The victories won by exponents of this theory have conferred a sort of respectability—even, indeed, a kind of prestige—upon the method of force, so that today, in the routine of politics, we find the Fascists of the Austrian Heimwehr calling for a ban upon the Austrian Socialists, and Mr. De Valera in Ireland clapping into prison members of the political opposition who dare to call themselves Blue Shirts.

Thus the modern demand for national unity has, in many cases, taken us back to the spirit of the seventeenth century. The rulers of that century insisted upon uniformity of religious observance, and persecuted all dissentients. Their counterparts today insist on uniform political ideas. Mr. De Valera pleads for a united Ireland; but his only idea of creating unity is to compel people to agree or appear to agree with him. Chancellor Hitler has established an order in Germany in which there is no room for any other party but his own, and Prince Starhemberg would have an Austria without a socialistic thought.

The British, too, are alive to the necessity of a strong centralized government, and the desirability of a united people behind it. But they do not believe that the establishment even of the most efficient possible government would be worth having at the price of the suppression of opinion. The English Conservatives do not demand or even wish that the opinions of Socialists should be stifled or their political activities restrained. Even the Communists are allowed to air their views so long as they refrain from inciting people to illegal actions. The British attitude is determined by the spirit of fair play in politics, engendered by the habits of a century in which the rules of the political game have been respected. This is strengthened by a long experience which has shown that the best way to deal with a grievance is to redress it, and this can only be done when the aggrieved persons have had full opportunity to discuss their wrongs.

The English way, which is surely also the American way, enables the political will of the nation to grow up behind the administration, vivifying it and keeping it organically sound. Instead of lopping off an integral part of the national thought in order to force an unnatural growth, it preserves the proper genius of a nation.

Midwest Symphony

THE "corn dollar" of the Middle West is spreading itself over a goodly portion of the land, thereby contributing to general economic rehabilitation. The extent of this service perhaps was not foreseen by those who evolved the plan enabling the farmer who brings a bushel of corn safely past the "roasting ear" stage to obtain an advance of 45 cents upon it from the Government. And all because someone in Washington had the forethought to stipulate that the advance shall be forthcoming only on grain housed in cribs with floors that are tight and roofs that are impervious to water. As a result, the sounds of saw and hammer blend in mighty chorus, to which the rest of the nation gives grateful ear.

Thirty thousand corncribs are going up in Iowa, "where the tall corn grows." Ten thousand are being raised in Nebraska, otherwise the "Cornhusker State," and almost as many more in Kansas and Missouri, while South Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois, and other states contribute to the chorus in somewhat lesser volume. The practice of heaping corn upon the ground and feeding or selling from the pile is going out of fashion. Farmers are realizing that at prevailing market prices, they can, by taking advantage of the federal advance, more than pay for the necessary lumber out of a single crop, with the checks immediately forthcoming. So they are building corncribs; and what cribs they are! A single structure nearly a mile in length is going up near Greenwood, in Nebraska. Cribbing is being erected in many counties to accommodate from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels.

Lending appreciative ear to this vast agricultural symphony is a large audience. It includes the "lumber jacks" who gain added employment because of it, seamen on ships which carry the lumber to points from which it begins its journey inland, railroads and their employees, who welcome this opportunity for increased freight revenue and added work, the local lumber dealers of the area, factories and their workmen engaged in supplying "musical" instruments in the form of hammers, saws and nails; service stations supplying fuel and tires for the trucks plying between farm and town, and the carpenters whose efforts produce the medley of sound. All of these, and through them many others, profit by the loosening of purse strings as the Corn Belt takes up its slack.

Remedies for the Railways

POSSIBLY the key to Mr. Joseph B. Eastman's first report as federal coördinator of transportation in reply to questions asked him by Congress lies in the question on which he was commenting. This was:

> Is there need for a radical or major change in the organization, conduct and regulation of the railroad industry which can be accomplished by federal legislation?

Note the concluding phrase, "which can be accomplished by federal legislation." The problems of the railroads today are, in the main, not legislative but economic. The radical changes that seem called for now in order to save the railroads are not changes in form of ownership or manner of regulation; they are changes in kind of service to meet the challenges of a changing era in transportation.

They represent innovations which, if made, must be adopted largely by the railroad companies themselves—engineering developments such as streamlining and air-conditioning of passenger trains, traffic simplification such as unifying freight terminals and extending of door-to-door service, then a scaling down of some debt structures and an increase of cooperation between railroad managements. It is in this last respect that the report makes rather cautiously its only affirmative recommendation, continuance of the work of the coördinator's office.

Mr. Eastman's advocacy of eventual government ownership may prove important in time, but it is not altogether surprising since it represents his stated opinion on the subject for years. In view of this conviction, the significant point is his concession that the financial difficulties and risks in taking over the railroads at this time present insuperable obstacles.

Interesting, too, is his dismissal of general consolidation plans as panaceas, even the Prince plan for regional groups, which railroad executives say would make only a third of the savings claimed for it. His other comments are largely confirmation of the belief that the only extensive economies in consolidation rest in the dismissal of labor, which is not popular in a time of great unemployment.

In general, therefore, the unstated implication of the Eastman report is that the railroads can do more for themselves in the immediate future than Congress can do for them. When his second report comes out, regarding need for federal legislation to regulate and coördinate other agencies of transport, an exception to this rule may appear.

The Saar Is a Key

THE plan of postponed settlements, so much resorted to by the Versailles peacemakers and so rarely attended by happy results, has been singularly unfortunate in the matter of the Saar Basin. There could scarcely have been a less opportune moment than the present for preparing the plebiscite which the Versailles Treaty scheduled to be held in that region for next year. Whatever decision the League of Nations Council might have made, either in naming the day of the plebiscite, or—in view of the disorderly conditions reigning in the Saar—in postponing it, violent repercussions might have been expected to result.

Twelve months ago when the League's prestige was somewhat more secure than it is today, and when even France recognized that the Saarois, after fifteen years under League control, would vote to return to their German allegiance, the problem might have been settled without trouble. Agreement between Germany and France without recourse to the plebiscite was being freely canvassed. Since then a new and more critical situation has arisen and, with but a few months' margin allowed, the Council has postponed the question until May, which was about the only decision likely to secure unanimous agreement at Geneva.

The situation that faces the League's committee of three delegated to investigate and report to the May meeting will test its powers of statecraft. Of the 1,000,000 or so people in this small area—it is little more than half the size of Rhode Island—almost 850,000 are of German stock. These people had felt themselves to be merely "thrown in" with the coal mines when the peacemakers decided that France should take over the Saar's coal to compensate for losses to French mines during the war. They had no sympathy with the French or with the League control. Apart from a small pro-French separatist group and the Communists, the population had almost unanimously looked forward to eventual return to Germany.

With the advent of the Hitler Government last March, however, cutting across the usual nationality lines, came the Fascist idea of a one-party state, threatening the political existence of all non-Fascists, including the numerous Social Democrats in this highly industrialized mining area. The forces opposing a return to Germany have swelled to a sizable minority, while the presence of thousands of Jewish and other refugees from Germany proper, although they are not voters, has brought new influence and new workers to support the anti-Fascist campaign.

As a result the campaign has taken on an aspect of immense excitement, with not a little violence. Every form of pressure is being applied to the voters. A free and bona-fide election seems out of the question. There have been strong forces within the League urging a postponement of the referendum—an expedient which would disappoint and antagonize Germany. Whatever decision is finally made, it must be one that as far as possible avoids friction between France and Germany, for on the improving relations between these two powers turns the whole question of disarmament.

Good Work, Mayor Mansfield

THE hope of Boston for a New Deal in city administration is proving no vain delusion. Yesterday Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield took a major stride toward his avowed objective of lifting the city from the slough into which years of machine-run politics had dropped it.

In appointing Mr. Warren W. Loomis to be superintendent of Boston's supply department, which will handle $3,500,000 worth of supplies this year, Mayor Mansfield disregarded political affiliations and city boundaries and went after a man splendidly equipped for his job. But more than that, he chose a man whose record as a handler of vast sums as former purchasing agent for Stone & Webster was singularly free from any hint of irregularities. Thus Mayor Mansfield has given strong evidence that his heartening promises of reform were no political hoax.

This appointment is no mere sop to good government groups, for it fills not an innocuous office but one of the key positions in the city government. Whenever the threat of investigation has come near City Hall it has generally been occasioned by some suspected abuse in the purchasing of city supplies. In the recent petition for an investigation of the affairs of Boston the activities of the mysterious Mohawk Packing Company were most conspicuous among the charges. This company, allegedly a dummy purchasing group, could never have obtained its mythical or actual outlines if there had been the proper amount of efficiency in the purchasing department.

If the Mayor follows up his appointment with the centralizing of all departmental purchases under Mr. Loomis, he will have made one of the most essential reforms and one most earnestly urged by reform groups, including the Boston Finance Commission.

The mere election of a reform Mayor represents at best a static type of reform. It is only after that Mayor swings into action, making his promises bear fruit, that reform becomes dynamic and real. The citizens of Boston are witnessing the emergence of dynamic reform, which if supported should in time remove the incumbrances of intrenched practices.

The Casual Day

Sonnet

Spring will return, you say? There is no sign
That tender crocus shoots can pierce cuirasses
Like these of ice and snow, or humble grasses
Run with unruly absence of design
On paths unfrequented; or tender vine
Cling to the slippery wall the while there passes
A burly wind. How shall the radiant masses
Of field flowers dance where wolfish furies whine?

Spring will return, you tell me, some soft day,
Gently as ever spring came in, with mutes
Upon her violins, and quiet flutes,
And many a hidden music—so you say.
And I, with winter beating on my sight,
Try to see lilacs shining through the night.

An essayist who usually says exactly what he doesn't mean has admitted (this time seriously) that he likes pictures that tell a story. We don't, particularly. But what we don't even more so is music that tells a story—at least if we have to know the story beforehand.

Some people say they require a story to make the music interesting to them. Others say you can't listen to some pieces without feeling a story, or mentally seeing a picture. When such music is being played it is futile, of course, to resist its messages of beauty. All we suggest is, that if there must be a story, the listener might discover added pleasure by making it up for himself.

* * *

Of course, much truly exalted music is "program music." That is, it is narrative or pictorial in purpose. And some of its "stories" are grand. Some of them are such, however, that on learning them one reacts in somewhat the same way as with a so-called popular song. You like the tune better before you learn the words.

We referred recently, and quite unmaliciously, to the more or less musical qualities of the bagpipe. W. W. C. offers a casual defense of that instrument. He says a Harvard professor told him that it was built on the petatonic scale, on whose five notes the birds construct their melodies.

* * *

Which leads us to inquire whether the eight-tone scale had not been invented in time for the bagpipe, or whether the Scots wished to prove that there is no field where economy cannot be practiced.

Three British aviators flew over Mount Everest last April; that is why India suffered a severe earthquake recently. Thus, at any rate, do followers of a former Maharajah of Nepal interpret events. Now to have puffed those airplanes out of the sky as they went over the Everest gods' domain would have been more efficient. But perhaps the gods don't care about efficiency; which may explain why their mills grind slowly. And which in the case of the earthquake may also account for the lapse of several months between cause and effect.

A woman driver says what she expects from her car is what she expects from servants—readiness to "adapt themselves to our wishes, . . . to serve us willingly, pleasantly, and without back talk."

Or did she mean back-seat talk?

Reading a Letter

I FOUND in my mail this morning a thin, little envelope, which I recognized instantly as a letter from my brother, John. At once I declared for myself a sort of half-holiday, and settled down comfortably to read the letter in the leisurely way it should be read. It filled about three-fourths of a small-sized page of note paper. I could count the lines at a glance. You, who do not know John and his letters, might have suggested that I could very easily have read it while on the run. I knew better. A six-page, chatty letter from Anne, written glibly off at running speed, may be read at like speed, but a letter like this from John, requiring so much time in the writing, deserves more than casual consideration.

This letter is an achievement in industry. It is a tribute to John's pluck and stick-to-it-iveness. Even you, a stranger to the writer, can realize that here is a determined character, one not to give up readily, no matter how difficult the undertaking he faces. Even a cursory glance shows that. There is clear proof of the effort he has put forth. There are signs of struggle everywhere. Every capital has a do-or-die tilt to it. Every word ends with a now-or-never dip. Every period is a sigh of relief. Every space, following, is a pause to regain new strength. Every paragraph has been hewn out by heavy, unslackened blows. A letter from a neolithic man could scarcely have been more arduously composed.

John is one of those charmingly entertaining talkers who tell a story with naturalness and ease, always being reminded of another with an appropriate point. His listeners relive his experiences, see what he has seen, feel what he has felt. But let him merely take a pen or pencil in his hand, and instantly he is rendered totally inarticulate.

* * *

But shall we look at this letter together?

"Dear Sister," it begins in an orderly, brotherly fashion, which so far was undoubtedly easy. But notice the long dash that follows. It starts out bravely and ends weakly in a faint, downward curve. That dash is not to be overlooked. It is a good part of our letter. It represents thought—much thought.

I look at the dash and reconstruct the picture. John sits at the living-room table. He scratches his head. He gazes at the unresponsive ceiling. He bites solemnly on the end of his noncollaborating pen. "Now let's see," he mumbles to himself. Then at last, at last, he has an idea. "I thought I'd better drop you a line," he begins.

Of course he thought he'd better do so, poor fellow. He has been thinking that very thing for more than a week. Every evening he has been seating himself at that table and saying seriously, "Well, I guess I'd better get at that letter." Then he has reached for the evening paper, unfolded it slowly, and settled back comfortably in his chair. But tonight he has himself in hand.

There are, to John, three appropriate topics, which, fitly nailed together, serve to make up a letter—the family, business, and the weather. Why, his practical mind asks, should he write me news? I have a wealth of newspapers and a radio at my elbow. Why should he attempt to uncover what lies deep in his heart? I already know what is there. But letters, it seems, must be made up of something, and since these three, sensible subjects have been proved available in the past, he unconsciously calls upon them again.

So this letter follows the formula. Business has been fair, the weather pleasantly unusual, the family well and happy. Here are the facts. He puts them down on paper, and the letter is complete.

He reads it over slowly to himself. A happy, relieved look comes into his face. Yes, the whole situation has been completely covered. There is nothing more to be done but sign his name.

* * *

He leans idly back in his chair. What a pleasant world it is! It is a nice time now to think about his sister to whom he has just composed a letter. Maybe, along about Christmas time, he might run down her way. He'd like to tell her about that magnificent theater he has contracted to build. It's a poem in brick and stone. He'd also like to tell her about Charley Winthrop, his new assistant. That fellow has lived a thrilling and dramatic life. How she would enjoy hearing about his experiences in Papete. And those yarns that Irish brick mason springs! She'd love them. And he must remember, above all, to let her know about that picturesque little valley he discovered Sunday. Rolling gently down from the hills, it was like a great horn of plenty, filled with orchards of red apples and yellow pears. And—oh, yes, little Johnnie got off a good one yesterday about Aunt Sally and the cat. He mustn't forget that. By all means he must try to get that trip in around Christmas. Right now he'd better address that letter and put it in the mail box.

The beauty of such a letter, as you can see, lies very much in the reading. Like everything else in life, one gets from it in proportion to what he brings to it. Coming, as I do, equipped with tender memories, warm understanding, and much love, I find it beautiful.

You may say that you much prefer the letter from Anne. Perhaps you are confusing letters with literature. Letters are seldom literature unless bound in leather covers. Letters are little visits by mail. Anne rides gayly to see me over the smooth, paved, moonlit road in her evenly purring car. It is enough for her if I meet her at the gate, give her a moment's hearty welcome, and let her drive merrily on. In the heat of noonday, John trudges slowly up the steep, rocky, hill path, just because he knows I want to see him very much. If the arduous trip has left him with little to say, should I not, at least, sit quietly here beside him for a time?

V. L. I.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Practical Peace Program

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. R. H. Abbott, in a letter appearing in the Monitor, asked, "So the program for decided pacifists is what?" For ten years I also asked that question. Then this fall, Paul Harris of the National Council for the Prevention of War answered it definitely with a practical technique of action for peace.

The essence of this program of peace action is to focus effectively voters' demands for peace upon those 532 Americans who make our national policies: 435 representatives, 96 senators, one President. Petitions will not do that, scattered letters from individuals will not do it; but this peace action program will do it—is doing it in many communities now.

Anyone and everyone who wants peace can work this program. You can start today. Write a postal card to Paul Harris Jr., 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, saying, "Please rush me a copy of the plan of action for peace."

Briefly, the program is this: First, enlist the coöperation of two or three capable, influential persons who will work for peace. Draw up a letter, one copy of which is to be sent to each of your senators, your representative, and President Roosevelt, urging them to act immediately on several matters (such as abrogation of the Japanese-Chinese Exclusion Act, nationalization of manufacturing of munitions, etc.), state each carefully, which vitally affect world peace. See the editors of your city papers and get each to agree to print the letter and the full replies you receive. In the letters, request prompt, full replies, and explain that all replies will be printed in local papers.

Second, call a meeting, by personal invitation, of representative citizens from all parts of your city who are interested in peace. Have a strong speaker present the need for peace action now. Then read the above-mentioned letter, explain its purpose, and get a vote ordering it sent as the expression of the meeting. (Send letters immediately.)

Then call an after-meeting of all those who will work for peace. To this group present the complete plan as outlined by Mr. Harris. Select a steering committee, which will call an organization meeting within five days.

Organize a committee for peace action. Plan meetings of voters in each precinct or ward. Invite each voter, by personal or telephone call, to the meeting in his precinct. Have able speakers. Publicize these meetings well, and conduct supplementary educational projects, such as Mr. Harris will suggest.

At these ward meetings pass out postal cards. Ask each person to write, right then, to a senator or representative, or all three, commenting on some part of his reply to your letter.

Follow with other meetings as developments indicate are needed. Continue the pressure until you get desired results.

This plan possesses tremendous possibilities for peace. Yet it is not difficult; a semi-invalid lady in one state started the program in her town, and from there it has spread over that entire State. There is but one hitch—someone in each community must determine to work the program, and must start now. Mars will not wait to be overthrown!

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Conservative Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Adopting from the mother country many laws and customs which centuries of experience have proved beneficial to mankind, Canada now carries on without certain defects that mar our own system. Canada, our nearest neighbor, is also our sincere friend, and willing, consistent with her own welfare, to go far, hand in hand, with us on the path of moral and economic progress.

Let me point out a few of the laws and customs of Canada, which we might at least consider without injury to our own pride and self-sufficiency.

First and most noticeable is the orderly and impartial administration of justice. The Dominion, provincial and county judges are appointed for life, or until they reach the age of retirement, by the Government General in Council, which means the Crown. Character, ability, common sense and honesty are the basic requirements. This fundamental law is based upon the belief that judges should be free from obligation to any political leader or party and therefore not inclined to favor them to secure reëlection, as is unfortunately believed to be the condition with us. Judges are seldom assigned to localities in which they reside when appointed. Legal procedure is direct and simple. Technicalities and extraneous pleas in the face of proven facts are frowned upon. Trial is prompt and punishment upon conviction swift and sure. Respect for law is characteristic of the Canadian people.

Second in importance for us to consider is the Canadian banking system. All banks are chartered by the Dominion Government. Dominion inspectors who owe their tenure of office to their honesty and impartiality make unannounced visits of inspection. The nine great banking institutions jointly maintain a fund to be used to support a bank of the system which may be in financial difficulties. This practically amounts to insurance against failures and seals the confidence of the people in their banks. There have been no bank failures in Canada for many years.

While corporations may be chartered to do business throughout the Dominion by the provinces as well as the Dominion, the laws are practically uniform and the public amply protected against fraud. Corporations are limited in the issue of stock, this limit cannot be exceeded without authority from the incorporating power, and is granted only after thorough investigation. In Ontario and some other provinces the natural resources, such as water power, are utilized for the general public benefit. In some localities free power for a given period or rebates have been granted—in other words, the consumers get a bonus, instead of presidents, vice-presidents and managers.

Prohibition is a provincial matter and not interfered with by the Government of the Dominion. Most, if not all, of the provinces having tried prohibition, gave it up and adopted each its own system.

The laws relating to marriage and divorce are uniform throughout Canada, being of Dominion making and application. It takes a long time to obtain a divorce in Canada, and it is granted only upon the most serious grounds.

The system of government in Canada might properly be designated as Conservative Socialism.

H. J. GALLAGHER.

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Reciprocity for Editors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am convinced there will be no safe understanding between the peoples of America and Britain until there is "reciprocity" between the daily newspapers—in exchange of ideas. Let me explain.

For two years, while in Geneva, I read the London Express, Herald, Mail, News-Chronicle, Post, Telegraph, Times—besides the Guardian. I noticed not a scarcity of news about America but an absence of the American point of view. In the London papers, I found during a year not a single article from the pen of an American. There was plenty from "our own correspondent," but no article similar to hundreds that appear in American papers from British pens—these often being severely critical.

If there is to be intelligent understanding—essential to peace—a corresponding number of American writers should appear in the dailies of Britain. When debts were a burning question, I was amazed to see how dangerously ignorant English readers were as to the American viewpoint.

Over a year ago I called attention of leading London dailies to this. I was prompted by the conviction, as Ambassador Bingham recently noted, that "correspondence" between England and America must be inspected, that a "reciprocity" between newspapers must be established. London editors must enlighten their readers through American writers, as New York editors do through English writers. I speak purely in the interests of increasing intelligence, to remove dangerous misunderstandings.

The remedy lies with the managing editors. They will know how to change the present situation of a one-way "correspondence"—which is unhappy, and may prove to be dangerous—when burning questions arise. It may be well to remember also that if American newspaper readers discover that English readers are not getting acquainted with the American viewpoint through American interpreters, demand in America for British writers and speakers would begin to wane.

The move is up to the London editors. American editors, however, should make broad hints that would bring results.

SYDNEY STRONG.

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